CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

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The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX.

Multipliez les fleurs, ornement du parterre;
O! si la fable encor venoit charmer la terre
Ces fleurs reproduiroient, en s'animant pour nous,
Et la jeune beauté qui mourut sans époux
Et le guerrier qui tombe à la fleur de son âge,
Et l'imprudent jeune homme, épris de son image.
Renais dans l'hyacinthe, enfant aimé d'un Dieu;
Narcisse; à ta beauté dis un dernier adieu.
Penche-toi sur les eaux pour l'admirer encore;
D'un éclat varié, que l'œillet se décore;
Et toi qui te cachas, plus humble que tes sœurs,
Violette, à mes piés verse au moins tes odeurs! FONTANES.

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M DCCC IV.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo. Crescent Nov. 1 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

MORÆA IRIDIOIDES. PERENNIAL-LEAVED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *iridioides (barbata)* radice fibrosa; caule compresso, rigido, virgatim et subcoarctatim ramosa *(nunc etiam paniculato ramosissima)*; foliis perennantibus, flabellatim distichis, deorsum rigentibus; laciniis obovato-ellipticis, extimis duplo latioribus, obtusioribus. *G.*

MORÆA *iridioides. Mant.* 28. *Syst. Veget.* 79. *Murr.* 93. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 18. *Giseck. ic. fasc.* 1. *t.* 3. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Lamarck Encyc.* 4. 274. *tab.* 31. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 244.

MORÆA *irioides. Gærtn. fruct. et sem.* 1. *p.* 40.

MORÆA *vegeta. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. neve Linnæi.

MORÆA spatha uniflora foliis gladiatis, radice fibrosa. *Mill. ic.* 159. *t.* 239 *f.* 1.

IRIS *compressa. Thunb. Diss. n.* 12. *prod.* 11. *Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 98. *Syst. Veg.* 89. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 230.

OBS. *Species ambigua, subtriformis, radice foliisque tenus* ARISTEAM, *quoad capsulæ faciem* IRIDEM *referens, dum reliquis quidem signis cum* MORÆA *examussim convenit. Ejus patria certe Africa Australior, nequaquam Oriens et Byzantium uti voluit* LINNÆUS *Tillii* IRIDE *pro istius synonymo perperam habita seductus.* G.

Root fibrous, rootstock in old plants elongated into a short woody cicatrized caudex, upon which generally stand two or three fan-spread leaf-fascicles. Stem longer than the leaves, compressed,

compreſſed, dark-green, rigid and ſomewhat woody downwards, ſmooth, furniſhed at the joints with many alternate, remote, ſtiffiſh, adpreſſedly convolute, ſpathe-like, ſtem-embracing Bractes, ſome of which are ſterile, while from others iſſue an adpreſſed branch, and theſe are either ſimple or paniculately ſubdivided, lower ones longeſt and wand-like, all ſimilar to the ſtem, but leſs flattened. Leaves many, perennial, from upright diſtichly diverging, linear-enſiform, acuminate, ſtiffiſh, dark-green, very ſmooth, nerveleſs, equitantly imbricate, and very rigid downwards. Involucres herbaceous, convolute, ſtiff, 2—4-flowered, flowers ſupported by a ſlender pedicle equal to the involucre and each ſeparated from the other by a membranous ſpathe or valve. Corolla white, regularly patent, ſegments equal in length, connected at the baſe, outer ones twice the broadeſt, oblong-obovate, narrowed downwards into ſtraight patent ungues nearly the length of their laminæ, with a longitudinal tomentoſe ridge on the inſide, outwards furrowed down the middle, ſides inflected; inner ſegments lanceolate-obovate, rather acute, with ſhorter, more patent, and leſs definite ungues: ſtigmas petaloid, bilabiate, about equal to the outer ungues, erect-patent, oblong with a blue longitudinal keeled ridge; inner lip bipartite, ſegments acuminate; ſtyle triquetral, ſhort; filaments flat-ſubulate, ſtanding on the baſes of the ſegments, contiguous, but in general not connate, though they often are ſo. Capſule largiſh, cartilagineo-coriaceous, oblong, obſoletely triquetral, corrugately lineate, ſeeds very many, cloſe, compreſſedly angular, their outermoſt ſide rounded to the valves. It has fruit nearly ripe and blowing flowers at the ſame time.

Found by THUNBERG in the interior of the Cape country in Hottentot's Holland, in a wood not far from Sea-Cow River, near a houſe called Kock's-Farm. Cultivated by MILLER in 1758, who received the ſeeds from the Cape, under the title of "White Water-Lily;" it is of the eaſieſt culture, and will grow many years together (without parting or removing) in the ſame pot; requires plenty of water; blooms ſeveral weeks in ſucceſſion during the Summer months; produces ſeed in abundance; owing to which and its long ſtanding in the country it is now one of the commoneſt of its tribe in our collections; has no ſmell.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. We are rather ſurpriſed it has not before been diſcovered to be the ſame with THUNBERG'S IRIS *compreſſa*; his deſcription is full and correct. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

MELANTHIUM SPICATUM. STAR-FLOWERED MELANTHIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 641.

L. C. ADDENDA. Quibus petalorum ungues liberi, iisdem corolla cito decidua, quibus hi connati hic perstat usquedum ex ingrandescente germine disrumpitur tubulus. Species hactenus observatæ sunt, *longiflorum* (WURMBEA *longiflora*, *Willd.*); *monopetalum* (WURMBEA *campanulata*, *Willd.*); *pumilum* (WURMBEA *pumila*, *Willd.*); *revolutum* (WURMBEA *revoluta*, *Herb. Banks.*); *inustum* (WURMBEA *inusta*, *Herb. Banks.*): *remotum* (WURMBEA *remota*, *Herb. Banks.*); *stigmosum* (WURMBEA *stigmosa*, *Herb. Banks.*); *spicatum* (WURMBEA *purpurea*, *Herb. Banks.*); *triquetrum* (id. cum *junceo ?*); *secundum*; *ciliatum*; *capense* (id. cum *blando*, *Herb. Banks.*); *phalangoides* (id. cum *lucido*, *Herb. Banks.*); *viride*; *uniflorum*; *eucomoides*; his radix bulbus, ovatus, acutus, sæpe subcompressus; nucleus amygdalino-carnosus; integumenta crustosa, subputaminea, fusca. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*; multiflorum, spica oblonga, sessiliflora; foliis remotiusculis, convoluto-canaliculatis, ex latis subulatim attenuatis; tubo limbo 3—4 breviore; laciniis stellato-patentibus, lineari-subulatis, tandem involuto-marginatis. *G.*

MELANTHIUM *spicatum*. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 503. *t.* 85. *f.* 2. excluso Burmanni synonymo, MELANTHIO *revoluto* potius attributu.

WURMBEA *purpurea*. *Herb. Banks.*

WURMBEA *campanulata*. β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 265.

OBS. WURMBEA *campanulata* (α) Willdenovii eadem est ex *Herb. Banks.* cum MELANTHIO *monopetalo* speciesque a nostra satis distincta. *G.*

Bulb as usual in the genus, about the size of a large filbert. Leaves generally three, distich, rather distant, convolute-channelled,

channelled, from broadiſh, ſheathing, ſubventricoſe baſes, gradually attenuated upwards, rather longer than the ſcape, upper ones cauline; ſcape ſimple, ſubcompreſſed, from three to nine inches high; ſpike ſtraight, ſeſſile, ſparſe, many-flowered, cloſiſh; Rachis but ſlightly flexuoſe, interruptedly angled, indented where the flowers ſit; tube very ſhort, hexagonouſly ſeamed, 3—4 times ſhorter than the limb; ſegments ſtellate, linear-ſubulate, flat when firſt expanded, afterwards involutely margined, purple with a darker edge; ſtigmas ſimple, obſolete; ſtyles ſlender, ſubulate-triquetral, becoming beaked continuations to the loculaments of the capſule. Anthers yellow. Flowers without ſmell.

Found at the Cape, by MASSON, on the hills near Groene-Kloof; and probably introduced by him into Kew-Gardens, where it may have been deemed a variety of MELANTHIUM *monopetalum*. Requires the treatment of IXIA.

Our drawing was taken from a bulb imported from the Cape by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 581, l. 24, pro "hyalinis" "hyalina."
No. 593, l. 22, pro "IRIDI" "IRIDE."
No. 685, p. 2, l. 2, for "confidentially" "confidingly."
Eod. l. 40, for "but is" "and is."
Eod. l. 41, dele "alſo," and for "ſouthernmoſt" read "ſoutheaſternmoſt."
No. 686, l. 17, for "Clift:" "Cliff:"

N.° 695

Fred. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1.1803. F. Sansom sculp.

MORÆA FLEXUOSA. FLEXUOSE MORÆA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593 & 613.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. *Radix in* MORÆA iridioide *de rhizomate fibroſa; folia plura, plana, perennia. Corolla generatim quam in* IRIDE *perfugacior; in paucis involutim ſimulque ſpirali-convolute marceſcens, at paulo mox decidua, neutiquam ut in vicina ſua proxima* ARISTEA *dura capſulæque coæva evadens; hic quoque ſtigmata in lacinias lineares, anguſtiſſimas, lamelloſe compreſſas et radiato-patentes ad ſtylum uſque bipartiuntur necnon antheræ, incurvatæ, vagæ et filamenta ſtigmatum laciniis interjecta; in* virgata *et* ſiſyrinchio *corolla tubo inſtruitur; quare* MORÆÆ *et* IRIDIS *diſcrepantiæ jam pene ad utriuſque mutuam faciei habituſve diſparilitatem reſecantur, ad ſummum ex his manente illius corollæ æquabiliore expanſione vel forſan ejuſdem tubuloſarum tubo inani, qui in* IRIDE *farctus; nequaquam ideo ſunt commiſcenda genera, ea enim ad naturæ normam concinnata, extimis ambiguis ſemper cohæſura ſpeciebus, ſtrictiora fruſtra petentur; nedum libet ut adeo aperte affines in nova cæderentur genera, eo minus quod eædem in unius vel alterius arbitrarie præpoſiti et invalidi ſigni convenientiam, aliis pluribus, vel ſigillatim forte æqualibus ſimul certe præſtantioribus, neglectis, in longinquiora detruderentur; quomodo* e. g. *in* LIL. *a* Redoute *ad* GALAXIAS *relegatur* IXIA monadelpha, *itidemque apud* Willd. Sp. Pl. *ad* IXIAS MORÆA virgata; *et ad* SISYRINCHIA MORÆA collina; *ubi poſthabitis pluribus, manifeſtioribus, magiſque ſtabilibus characteribus, iſtis obtemperatur paucioribus et e perquam inconſtantioribus temere ſelectis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *flexuoſa (imberbis)* corolla ſubæquali; laminis cuneato-oblongis æqualiter explanatis; unguibus minimis erecto-conniventibus; filamentis horum longitudine connatis dein liberis patentiſſimis; antheris incurvatis; ſtigmatum laciniis gracillimis, radiantibus. G.

MORÆA *flexuoſa. Linn. Suppl.* 100. *Syſt. Veg.* 93. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 12. *prod.* 11. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 243.

IXIA *longifolia. Jacq. Hort. Vindb. v.* 3. *p.* 47. *t.* 90.

Root and Herb as uſual in the genus, the latter quite ſmooth. Stem branched, many-flowered, ſtiff, green; involucres

lucres ſome herbaceous, others becoming ſphacelate. Corolla fugacious, decaying by rolling partly inwards and partly ſpirally together, regular, nearly equal, hypocrateriformly patent; ungues very ſmall, ſeveral times ſhorter and narrower than the laminæ, converging cloſe round the tubular baſe of the ſtamens, three quite within the others; outer laminæ cuneate-oblong, ſubacute, inner rather ſhorter, obovate-oblong; all of a bright yellow colour with a greeniſh ſtripe without. Style the length of the ungues, ſeveral times ſhorter than the ſtigmas, which are ſtraight, radiately patent, with a ſixfold appearance from their being parted their whole length into two narrow, ſlender, linear, lamelloſely compreſſed, divaricate ſegments, ſlightly hiant at their tips; ſtamens connate into a round tube for the length of the ſtyle and ungues, thence parting into three adſcendently patent filaments about equal to the ſtigmas, furniſhed with largiſh, oblong, incurved anthers. Germen narrow-oblong, triquetral, above the involucre. Capſule coriaceo-membranous, a triquetral-oblong ſhaft; ſeeds many, brown, compreſſed, angular.

Found by THUNBERG, at the Cape, near Berg-River, the Twenty-Four-Rivers, Elephant's-River, and from Roode-Sand to Hauteniquas-Land, in the greateſt abundance; and when dreſſed is uſed both by the Coloniſts and Hottentots for food. Mr. BARROW, in his very intelligent account of this colony, mentions a ſmall yellow IRIS that furniſhes a root for the table, not unlike a cheſnut in ſize and taſte; the ſmall roots of which are called UYNTJES by the Dutch inhabitants; and in another place he obſerves, that a ſeaſon is computed in that country from the time that theſe roots are fit to eat, which is called *Uyntjes tyd*, that they are eaten roaſted, and that they formerly conſtituted a principal article of food among the Hottentots. But whether he means our plant or the one that is ſuppoſed by THUNBERG to be a yellow variety of MORÆA *edulis*, *ſupra* No. 613, figured by VAN HAZEN in his catalogue, and deſcribed by DE LA ROCHE under the name of VIEUSSEUXIA *fugax*, we cannot determine from the above deſcription.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, by whom the bulb was imported this Summer from the Cape. It continues a conſiderable time in bloom, owing to its numerous ſucceſſion of flowers, ſeveral of which generally blow at the ſame time; has no ſmell whatever. *G.*

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MORÆA TRICUSPIS (α). TRIDENT-PETALED MORÆA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tricuſpis (barbata)* glabra; caule ſubramoſa; unguibus turbinatim convergentibus; laminis extimis rotundato-ovatis; intimis perpuſillis tridentatim partitis; filamentis unguibus 2—3plo brevioribus, connatis. *G.*

IRIS *tricuſpis. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 15. *prod.* 11. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 89. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 482. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 99. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp.* 1. 231.

IRIS *tricuſpidata. Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 98.

(α) flore minore; laminis extimis haud ocellatis. *G.*

IRIS *tricuſpis. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 222.

VIEUSSEUXIA *ſpiralis. Decand. Ann. Muſ.* 2. 140. *De la Roche Diſſ.* 31. *t.* 9.

VIEUSSEUXIA *ariſtata. Houtt. Linn. Pſt. Syſt.* 11. *p.* 105. *t.* 80.

(β) laminis extimis ad baſin ocellatim maculatis. *G.*

IRIS *pavonia. Curt. ſupra No.* 168.

IRIS *tricuſpis. Jacq. Coll.* 4. *tab.* 9. *f.* 1.

VIEUSSEUXIA *glaucopis. Decand. Ann. Muſ.* 2. 141. *cum tab. Redoute Lil. t.* 42.

VIEUSSEUXIA *ariſtata. De la Roche Diſſ. n.* 2. 34. quo male invicem commutantur nomina trivialia duarum ultimarum ſpecierum; poſtremæ ergo penultimæ redonetur titulus, et vice verſa.

Bulb-tuber and Herb as moſt uſual in this genus, the laſt quite ſmooth; ſtem oftenеſt ſimple, ſometimes with one or even

even two branches; corolla largiſh eſpecially as to its outer ſegments; ungues ſtraight, cuneate, concave, about the length of the germen, tomentoſe on the inner ſide, turbinately converging; laminæ much longer than theſe, ovately rounded, geniculate-recurved; inner ſegments about equal to the ungues of the outer, narrow, cuneate; laminæ very diminutive, tridentately parted, middle tooth linear, longeſt, ſtraight or incurved, and ſometimes twiſted; ſtigmas petaloid, divergent, reaching beyond the ungues, 3—4 times longer than the ſtyle, ſpathulate-obovate or ſubcuneate, outer lip bipartite, ſubrecurved; filaments connate their whole length, and about the length of the anthers which are nearly three times ſhorter than the ſtigmas. Without ſcent.

The remarkable ſpot at the baſe of the outer laminæ of β, which bears ſome kind of reſemblance to that on the tail-feathers of the peacock, probably led Mr. CURTIS into the miſtake that this was THUNBERG'S IRIS *pavonia*, a beautiful ſpecies that has flowered with Mr. HIBBERT and at Kew, but of which we have never yet been able to obtain a drawing.

Found at the Cape, by THUNBERG, growing abundantly on the hills below Duyvelſberg, in Swartland, and near Berg-River: β was introduced into Kew-Gardens in 1776, by MASSON, and is now very common: α was imported this year with many other bulbs from the Cape, by Mr. COLVILLE of the King's-Road. Both blow freely when the bulbs are of proper age and propagate very abundantly. *G.*

Some Additions to the Article MORÆA *viſcaria, ſupra No.* 587.

MORÆA *viſcaria (imberbis)* caule fuſce viſcoſo, brachiatim polyſtachio; laciniis ovato-oblongis ſubconformibus; extimis in imo ungue ſcrobicula mellifera tranverſa inſculptis; filamentis connatis; ſtigmatibus acuminatis, ſubſerratis. *G.*

Bulb and leaves as uſual in the genus, the latter rather glaucous; corolla ſmalliſh; ſegments nearly of one ſhape and degree of expanſion, outer broadeſt and denticulately widened at the bend; ungues turbinately connivent, nearly twice ſhorter than the laminæ; outer ones with a ſmall tranverſe melliferous excavation within their baſe: filaments cuniculately connate, equal to the ungues; outer lip dentately bifid, teeth recurved; ſegments of the inner lip acuminate, divaricate, ſerrulate. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis Strand corner of Ave.d Road.

PROTEA ANEMONIFOLIA. FORK-LEAVED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus). *Antheræ* inserte petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1. superum nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *anemonifolia*; foliis linearibus elongatis superne furcato-pinnatifidis: pinnis imis longioribus furcatis, capitulo globoso terminali.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, three feet high, villous. *Leaves* scattered, rigid, nerved, smooth, erect, lengthened downwards so as to resemble a long footstalk, branched at the upper part into about three pair of pinnas, the lowermost of which are longest and variously forked at the end: points all armed with a callous reddish mucro or gland. *Common Flower* solitary, globose, sessile. *Calycine Scales* ovate-acuminate, very woolly except the margin, compactly imbricate, forming a globose cone stuffed with a fine white cottony substance. *Corolla* one-petaled, tubed: tube longer than limb, which is four-cleft, hairy, tortuose. *Anthers* linear, 2-lobed sessile. *Style* exserted, club-shaped. *Stigma* conical, acute; the style and stigma have a singular appearance in this species something like two cones with their bases applied together, but when the flower first opens, these parts are so entirely covered with the pollen as to appear four-sided.

Corresponds

Correſponds very nearly with LINNÆUS's original deſcription of PROTEA *ſphærocephala*, and is not unlike HOUTTUYN's figure of that plant; it does not however agree with the deſcription of THUNBERG, and being a native of New-Holland, differing from moſt of the Cape ſpecies in having a long tube to the corolla, and limb divided into four equal ſegments, is undoubtedly diſtinct. We have adopted the name of *anemoniſolia*, though certainly not very appropriate, as it has been ſome time known by that name in ſeveral of our nurſeries.

We were favoured with the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, by Mr. NAPIER, Nurſeryman, near Vauxhall, a very ſucceſsful cultivator of many rare articles, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from Port-Jackſon.

Is a greenhouſe plant, and requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus.

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PROTEA SCOLYMUS. SMALL SMOOTH-LEAVED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis ſubinde vario modo cohærentibus). *Antheræ* inſertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, ſuperum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *ſcolymus;* foliis lanceolatis acutis capituloque terminali rotundo glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 522. *Thunb. Prod.* 26. *Diſſ. n.* 36. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 127. *Mart. Miller Dict. n.* 38. *Scrad. Sert. Hannov. p.* 4. *t.* 20.

PROTEA *ſcolymocephala. Reichard.* 1. 271.

LEUCADENDRON *ſcolymocephalum;* foliis lanceolatis floribus ſubrotundis, caule fruticoſo ramoſo. *Sp. Pl.* 135.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON acaulon, ramis numeroſis e terra excreſcens; calyce floris immaturo extus ex rubro et flavo variegato, intus flavo. *Boerh. Lugd.* 2. *p.* 192. *cum icone.*

There is probably more than one variety of this ſpecies of PROTÆA, for it is deſcribed by THUNBERG as having purpliſh corollas; in our plant the ſtyle only is purple. The corolla, which conſiſts of two unequal petals connected together at the baſe, but eaſily ſeparated, is a greeniſh yellow: one of the petals bears three anthers a little below the tip; the other, which is filiform, only one. There is, however, ſome little variety in this, ſome of the flowers ſeparating ſpontaneouſly

taneouſly into three and even four petals. The germen is enveloped in a brown pappus ariſing from the baſe of the ſeed, the ſtyle is declined; ſtigma acute, though, when it firſt eſcapes from the corolla, it appears club-ſhaped, from the quantity of pollen that adheres to it. The receptacle is hairy. The reſt of the plant will be eaſily underſtood from the figure. As SCHRADER's figure is not quoted as a ſynonym of PROTEA *ſcolymus* by WILLDENOW or MARTYN, it is probable that theſe authors had ſome doubts about it.

Our plant is undoubtedly the ſame as his, and whoever will compare BOERHAAVE's figure with both will, we apprehend, be convinced that they muſt all belong to the ſame ſpecies.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's in July laſt. Introduced according to *Hortus Kewenſis* in 1780, by the Counteſs of STRATHMORE. Requires the ſhelter of a good greenhouſe to protect it from froſt. May be propagated by ſeeds or cuttings. Requires a light ſandy loam and a free circulation of air.

N.699

CONVOLVULUS CAIRICUS. EGYPTIAN BIND-WEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *cairicus*; caule fruticoſo volubili, foliis palmato-partitis mucronatis glabris integerrimis: foliolis poſticis bilobatis, ſtipulis palmatis, calycibus lævibus, corollis ſubtus coſtatis: laciniis acutis.

CONVOLVULUS *cairicus*; foliis palmato-pinnatifidis integerrimis, pedunculis paniculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 222. *Syſt. Nat. Ed. xii. p.* 156.

CONVOLVULUS foliis palmato-pinnatis ferratis, pedunculis filiformibus paniculatis, calycibus lævibus. *Syſt. Veg. Ed. xiii. p.* 169. *Ed. xiv. p.* 202. *ubi ſynonymon Boerhaavii male excluditur. Reich. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 441.

CONVOLVULUS foliis palmatis glabris ſerrulatis, ſtipulis foliiformibus palmatis, axillis tomentoſis, calycibus pedunculatis lævibus. *Vahl Symb.* 1. *p.* 15. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 863.

CONVOLVULUS quinquefoliis ſeu foliis laciniatis, flore purpureo cæruleo. *Bauh. Prod.* 134.

CONVOLVULUS foliis lanceolatis vel quinquefoliis. *Bauh. Pin.* 295. *Barrel. Icon.* 319 *et* 320. *Raii Hiſt.* 729. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſ.* 1. *t.* 4. *f.* 5.

CONVOLVULUS *ægyptius*. *Veſling Ægypt.* 73. *t.* 74.

IPOMÆA *palmata*; foliis palmatis, lobis 5-lanceolatis, extimis bifidis, pedunculis dichotomis. *Forſk. Deſcr.* 43.

DESC. *Stalk* ſhrubby with many ſlender twining branches. *Petioles* very ſlender, the length of the leaves. *Stipules* two

at

at each footſtalk, palmated, leaf-like. *Leaves* alternate, palmate, ſmooth, divided nearly to the baſe into five ovate-lanceolate leaflets, the two lowermoſt of which are two-lobed: they are terminated with a minute ſoft mucro, edges quite entire, but frequently minutely undulated, ſo as to give the appearance of their being ferrulate. *Peduncles* the length of the petiole, axillary, 1—3 flowered (according to FORSKALL, when very vigorous, dichotomous, thrice divided). *Pedicles* bracteated with two ſmall ovate acute ſcales about the middle. *Calyx* five-leaved: *leaflets* ſhort, ovate, acute, concave, ſmooth, very ſhining withinſide. *Corolla* large, violet purple, tube nearly cylindrical, contracted as far as the calyx: limb ſpreading, ſaucer-ſhaped, cut at the margin into five acuminate points, ſtrengthened by five pair of ribs prominent underneath, each pair ſeparate at the bottom, but converging till they meet at the point of the ſegment of the corolla; the part between theſe ribs is whitiſh and ſomewhat channelled. Theſe ribs, or rather the ſtripes occaſioned by them, are rudely repreſented in VESLING'S figure, and accurately deſcribed by FORSKAL. *Filaments* unequal, ſubſagittate longer than ſtyle, within the tube. *Stigma* divided into furrowed lobes.

This is moſt probably the plant originally meant by LINNÆUS, though perhaps afterwards confounded by MURRAY, in the *Syſt. Vegetab.* We have little doubt of its being the ſame as deſcribed by VESLING and FORSKALL, and ſaid by them to be a very common ornamental plant in the gardens of Egypt, but perhaps not indigenous there.

The Botanic Garden at Brompton, where our drawing was taken, is indebted for this beautiful plant to Miſs GARTSIDE, of Lancaſhire, a lady eminently ſkilled in delineating botanical ſubjects.

It is eaſily increaſed by cuttings. Seems to love a light loamy ſoil. In the ſtove it flowered through the greateſt part of the Summer, but Mr. SALISBURY thinks it will do ſtill better in the greenhouſe. Native country uncertain.

A ſpecimen of a ſimilar plant, apparently differing in nothing but the greater length of the peduncle, is preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, brought by the late Sir GEORGE STAUNTON from one of the Cape Verd Iſlands.

The tomentoſe axils, mentioned by VAHL, who deſcribed from FORSKAL'S dried ſpecimens, do not appear in our plant. We have often occaſion to regret the alterations made in the ſpecific character on the authority of dried ſpecimens only. It is not impoſſible, but ſome mouldineſs about the inſertion of the peduncles, frequently occurring in ſpecimens gathered in warm climates, may in this inſtance have been miſtaken for a natural woolline**ſs.**

Syd. Edwards del. *Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1803.* *F. Sansom sculp.*

BETONICA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED BETONY.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. aristatus. *Corollæ* lab. super adscendens, planiusculum: tubus cylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BETONICA *grandiflora*; floribus verticillatis: verticillis æqualibus distantibus.

BETONICA *grandiflora*; spica foliosa interrupta, calycibus margine villosis: dentibus subulatis, corollis galea obcordata. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 3. *f.* 96. *Stephan. in litt. ad Willd.*

DESC. *Stalk* simple, erect, four-square, hairy especially upwards. *Radical Leaves* heart-shaped, obtuse, bluntly crenate, pubescent on both sides but much more so underneath. *Cauline* shorter, egg-heart-shaped, lower ones with short foot-stalks, upper ones sessile. *Flowers* in two or three equal whorls with 8—10 flowers in each with a pair of round sessile leaves longer than the flower-cups under each whorl, and within these about eight lanceolate, entire, ciliated bractes. *Calyx* teeth equal, awl-shaped, rigid, ciliated. *Corolla* four times longer than calyx: tube incurved: upper lip entire, middle lobe of lower lip entire, somewhat undulate; side lobes reflected. *Stamens* exserted. *Style* hairy, somewhat shorter than stamens. *Stigma* bifid.

It is at once distinguished from every other known species by the large size of the flowers, and by the whorls being distinct and not forming a spike. Is a native of Siberia, and consequently perfectly hardy. Flowers in June and July. Easily propagated by parting its roots, and requires no particular treatment. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman, at Hackney, within these few years. Far exceeds in beauty all its congeners.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. Dec 1 1807

MARICA STRIATA. STREAKED-FLOWERED MARICA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

OBS. *Haud pluris in* ENSATIS *facienda* MONADELPHIA *quam unguium petalorum vel limbi laciniarum brevior longiorve cohæsio, aut illorum absoluta distinctio; in manifestissime ad idem genus pertinentibus speciebus nunc deest nunc reperitur hæcce vicissim, nec alterum reliquis haud æque commune præscribit signum; nulla certa porro astricta lege variat in diversis, modo filamentorum tantum basi, mox medio tenus vel ultra, quandoque per totam eorum longitudinem prodiens: hinc nos a solo antherarum numero designamus Classem.* G.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 654.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. *Hic species planifolio-fibrosæ et plicato-bulbosæ nec alio, his vel illis proprio atque seorsum communi, dotantur præterea charactere; contra adeo cæteroquin inter se ab invicem implicantur et permiscentur, ut nihil deinde ultra pro genere dividendo lucraretur; ita videmus* paludosam, *plicato-bulbosam, ad planifolio-fibrosas* martinicensem *et* northianam *propius accedere quam ad* plicatam, *etiamsi* plicato-bulbosam; *quin et istam rursus fructificationis organis tenus proximiorem esse* striatæ, *planifolio-fibrosæ, ac* paludosæ; *et hujusmodi quoque plura.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *striata* radice, fibrosa; foliis ensiformibus; involucris sessilibus, spicatim digestis; filamentis ultra medium connatis, inde divergentibus; corolla urceolato-rotata, laciniis obovato-cuneatis, mucronatis; stigmatibus filiformibus. G.

SISYRINCHIUM *striatum. Smith Ic. Pict.* 1. 9. *t.* 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 580. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8.

SYSYRINCHIUM *spicatum. Cavan. Ic. Plant.* 2. 2. *t.* 104.

MORÆA *sertata. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 6. *t.* 11.

Root fibrous, perennial, fibres thickish, somewhat fleshy, tufted. Stem from one to two feet high, compressed-ancipital, leafy;

leafy; leaves many, enſiform, glaucous, radical ones equitantly imbricate towards their baſe, ſtem ones remote, ſtem-embracing, gradually becoming ſhorter. Flower faſcicles many, ſeſſile, lax, alternately and rather cloſely diſpoſed on a ſomewhat flexuoſe rachis in a longiſh ſpike; involucres many-flowered; outer valve or ſpathe broad-ovate, largeſt, green, becoming membranous towards the edge, and generally purpliſh; inner ones membranous. Pedicles about equal to the outer ſpathe; corolla ſubcampanulately patent; ſegments uniform, cuneate-ligulate, obtuſe, mucronate, outer ones twice the broadeſt; ungues urceolately convergent; laminæ rotately patent; filaments ſcarcely equal to the ungues, connate for nearly three parts of their length into a ſubtriquetral tube, beyond which they are diſtinct and diverge; anthers ſhort, incumbent, round-oblong; ſtyle the length of the monadelphous part of the filaments, ſtigmas equal to about half the length of the ſtyle, very ſlender, ſtraight, turbinately patent; germen ſhort, obovate-triquetral, with a broad naked ſummit; capſule ovate-oblong, as are the valves; ſeeds from about ſix to eight in each cell, round and ſomewhat uneven.

Thrives in the open ground, but is uſually treated as a hardy greenhouſe plant, as which it flowers and ſeeds in abundance; through Dr. SMITH we learn, that it was ſent to this country from Italy by Mr. P. STEPHENS, and that its habitat was then unknown; but from CAVANILLES we find that it is a native of Mexico, whence it was brought to the Botanic Garden, in Valencia, where it grows in the open ground with many other plants from the ſame parts. It has no ſcent. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 654, l. 3, pro "*cæteris*" lege "*cætera.*"

N.° 702

MORÆA TRIPETALA. THREE-PETAL-LIKE MORÆA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tripetala (barbata)* pauciflora; caule fubfimplice; extimis unguibus turbinatim divergentibus, foveola ima melliflua infculptis; laciniis intimis perexiguis, linearibus; filamentis longitudine breviffimi ftyli connatis. *G.*

IRIS *tripetala. Thunb. Diff. n.* 14. *Prod.* 11. *Linn. Suppl.* 97. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 224. *Coll.* 3. 271. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.

VIEUSSEUXIA *tripetaloides. Decand. Ann. Muf.* 2. 138.

Root and Herb as in MORÆA *tricufpis*, No. 696, but we have never feen the ftem branched. Outer fegments of the corolla fubfpathulate, divaricately patent, their ungues tomentofe inwards, channelled-concave, linear, turbinately divergent, having a fmall honey-bearing excavation at their bafe; laminæ oval-lanceolate, recurved and about the length of the ungues; inner fegments exceedingly fmall, linear, ftender, fhorter than the ungues of the outer one, patent; ftyle fhorter than the ungues; ftigmas bilabiate, ligulate, inner lip bifid, fegments approximating, linear-oblong; filaments connate for the length of the ftyle into a very fhort tube.

As the flower was decayed before we obtained it for defcription, we have trufted in feveral parts of the above to THUNBERG and JACQUIN; in the defcription of the former of whom there muft be a miftake in the words "*filamenta longitudine* "*dimidia tubi, bafi connata;*" there being no other tube than that formed by the connate filaments.

Found

Found at the Cape not far from Picketberg and in ſome other places, though not frequently: it ſeems indeed to be one of the rarer ſpecies, nor have we ever ſeen it in any other collection than in that of Mr. WOODFORD, where our drawing was taken. JACQUIN has figured two plants which he takes for varieties of this, in one the inner ſegments ſeem to be entirely obliterated; theſe, as alſo many others of this tribe contained in his ſplendid works, we have never ſeen in any of our collections.

In No. 593, we have ſaid that MORÆA *unguiculata* differed from *tricuſpis*, in not having bearded ungues; but upon lately re-examining a ſpecimen that fell in our way, we did perceive a ſlight pubeſcence on the inſide of the outer ungues, and which became very evident by the help of a glaſs; ſo that for "*imberbis*," in *l.* 27, read "*ſubbarbata*," and in the 15th *line*, for " in not being bearded and," read " in having the tube of " the ſtamens equal to the ungues." *G.*

Ird. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. Lambeth Crescent Dec. 1. 1803

IRIS VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN FLAG,

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *virginica (imberbis)* caule subancipite; involucris 2—3 floris; tubo brevi; laminis extimis recurvato-deflexis, ungues æquantibus; stigmatibus lacinias intimas erectiusculas extimisque perangustiores æquantibus, labio intimo obtuso, dentato, laciniis divaricatis, revolutis. *G.*

IRIS *virginica. Gron. Virg.* 7. (11.) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Reich.* 1. 108. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 90. *ed.* 13. 79. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 300. *Jacq. Coll.* 2. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 223. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 232. *Thunb. Diss.* 20. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 22.

Rootstock fleshy, horizontal, covered with a dark brown skin, putting out many capillaceous tufted fibres. Stem about two feet or more high, downwards ancipital with one side sharper than the other, upwards roundish, leafy, branched. Leaves shorter than the stem, ensiform, smooth (as is the whole plant) the bundles growing cespitosely. Involucres green, generally more or less sphacelate, 2—3 flowered; peduncles often longer than these. Germen an obtusely-trigonal, slender shaft, shorter than peduncle; tube trigonal-cyathiform, hollow, shorter than the germen and many times shorter than the segments, the outer ones of which are spathulate-obovate, twice the largest and more than twice the broadest, with revolutely deflexed laminæ; inner ones spathulately or oblanceolately oblong, straight and slightly diverging; outer ungues divaricately turbinate, equal to the laminæ, their sides towards the base revolutely depressed with a short longitudinal carinately prominent gland; inner ones far the narrowest, conduplicate-convolute,

twice

twice ſhorter than their laminæ: ſtigmas recurved patent, about equal to the inner ſegments, oblong-linear, outer lip obtuſe, entire, inner one bifid, obtuſe, ſegments crenately ſerrate, revolutely erect, upwards divaricate, lapping ſlightly over towards the baſe only. Anthers blue-violet with yellow pollen. Flowers ſlightly fragrant. Comes very near to *verſicolor*, but differs in colour and in having larger flowers, and particularly in the ſegments of the inner lip of the ſtigmas being divaricate upwards and not lapping all the way over as in that; beſides in ſeveral ſlighter diſtinctions and general appearance.

Was cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1758, according to the Hortus Kewenſis. A hardy plant. The leaves die in Winter. MICHAUX found it in the marſhes of Virginia and Carolina, where it flowers in May and June. CLAYTON's ſpecimen, from which GRONOVIUS deſcribed this ſpecies in the *Flora Virginica*, is now, with the reſt of the latter's Herbarium, in the ineſtimable collection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

Our drawing was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, at Old-Brompton, who inform us, that it ſeeds abundantly with them, is eaſily propagated by dividing the rootſtock, and will grow any where; but that it ſucceeds beſt in a moiſt ſituation. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1803 F. Sansom sculp.

TRITONIA FENESTRATA. OPEN-FLOWERED TRITONIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 609.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *feneſtrata* ſpatha tubum æquante; fauce turbinata; laciniis regulari-patentibus, ſpatio inſterſtinctis, baſin uſque mutuo diſcedentibus; unguium lateribus ſubdimidiatim pellucentibus; laminis rotundatis, his brevioribus; ſtaminibus reclinato-aſſurgentibus. *G.*

IXIA *feneſtrata. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 289. *Coll.* 3. 269. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 110.

This ſpecies differs from *ſqualida*, its neareſt relative, beſides in being of a different colour and without ſcent, in having a turbinate and not ſuburceolately campanulate faux; in having its ſegments more remotely ſeparated and diverging with a conſiderable ſpace between each nearly to their baſe; it has alſo longer ungues, narrower in proportion to their lamina; the whole plant is larger and ſtronger, with flowers more diſtantly arranged on the rachis. The ſtem is thicker and generally branched; nor are the outer root leaves quite ſo much blunted as in that.

Leaves about three times ſhorter than the ſtem, which is generally refractedly reclined and from a foot to a foot and half high. Corolla broad-funnelform, ſegments ſeveral times longer than the tube, which is about equal to the ſpathe; ungues longer than the laminæ with about one half of each ſide hyaline; laminæ rounded, entire, not notched as the ſame generally are in *ſqualida*. Organs of fructification declined-aſſurgent; ſtigmas overtopping the anthers, but ſhorter than the

the ſegments. Corolla bright vermilion, varying to a deep fiery orange colour.

A native of the Cape, from whence the plant from which our drawing was taken had been imported, by Mr. SALISBURY, Nurſeryman, at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton.

Flowers abundantly about June and is very ornamental, but not quite ſo common in our collections as *crocata*. We have ſeen ſeveral hundred ſpecimens at different times, both cultivated and indigenous, nor have we ever found it vary from the above character; hence we have no difficulty of diſtinguiſhing it with JACQUIN from *crocata*; nor of differing from him in diſtinguiſhing it from *ſqualida*, which, in his *Fragmenta*, he has made a variety of it. *G.*

N.° 705

Gul. Edwards del. Published by Charles Sharpe Cockspur Street Pall Mall

GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var.* α.) PORCELANE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2 longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adſcendens*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehiſcentibus ſubtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis; radicalibus elongatis.

α. Caule ramoſo erectiuſculo.

β. Caule ſimplici decumbente.

GENTIANA *adſcendens*; corollis quinquifidis campanulatis ſubſeſſilibus axillaribus, foliis acutis: radicalibus lanceolatis elongatis. *Froelich. Gent. p.* 43. *n.* 14. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 1335.

GENTIANA *decumbens*; corollis 5-fidis campanulatis, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis longiſſimis, caule decumbente. *Linn. Suppl.* 174.

GENTIANA *adſcendens*; corollis quinquifidis campanulatis oppoſite ſeſſilibus foliis radicalibus faſciculatis. *Pallas Roſſ.* 2. *p.* 106. *t.* 94. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 103. *t.* 51. falſo pro *Pneumonanthe.*

We have been favoured with two varieties of this plant from Mr. LODDIGES, whoſe Nurſery at Hackney abounds with

with rare articles: in both the calyx burſts on one ſide, and has three or four very ſmall teeth at the end. In the *Supplementum Plantarum* this form of the calyx is particularly mentioned, and it appears, though rather obſcurely, in GMELIN's figure, but not in that of PALLAS, although very evident in his ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium. Radical leaves are for the moſt part longer and ſlenderer than in our figure and only three-nerved: Cauline ones grow by pairs, but frequently face one way. The ſtalks, at firſt decumbent, riſe up, though ſlender and weak; branches oppoſite, lower ones long. Flowers both axillary and terminal on peduncles varying in length. Segments of corolla more obtuſe than in GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe*, and the whole plant much more lax.

Native of Siberia, where it is uſed in medicine as a mild aromatic bitter.

Introduced into this country by Mr. LODDIGES, to whoſe ſkill and indefatigable zeal our gardens are indebted for a greater number of their preſent ornamental inhabitants than is generally known. Is perfectly hardy. Flowers in July and continues in bloſſom a conſiderable time. Can ſcarcely be propagated but by ſeeds, having a tap-root, which ſeldom produces any offsets.

N.° 706

Published by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Blackfriars Road, London.

ERICA LONGIFOLIA, *var*$^{s.}$ CARNEA. FLESH-COLOURED LONG-LEAVED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *longifolia;* antheris muticis inclusis, [stylo incluso] corollis pubescentibus tubuloso-clavatis, floribus axillaribus verticillatis, foliis subdenis linearibus margine cartilaginiis scabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 399.

ERICA *longifolia;* petiolis angustissimis; corolla 9—11 lineari, pubescente; tubo plus minus clavato: filamentis sæpius muticis: pericarpio superne sericeo. *Salisb. in Linn. Transf. v.* 6. *p.* 362.

Although we are inclined with the accurate Mr. SALISBURY to consider the *longifolia* and *vestita* as varieties of the same species, and have given already, in No. 402, one of these varieties under the latter name; yet, as the former is the one originally given at the Royal Garden at Kew, and adopted by Mr. SALISBURY, we rather give it under the present appellation; and this the more willingly, as, should it be found best to distinguish the several varieties into two species, after Professor WILLDENOW, this having nine leaves in each whorl will range with *longifolia*, though his character

of

of the included ſtyle will not hold, for if within the flower when this firſt opens, it is ſoon ſomewhat protruded. The leaves are very ſlender and tremulous from the ſlight footſtalks, are ſcabrous at the margin and ſharp pointed. Peduncles not half the length of calyx with three linear bracteſ cloſe beneath and nearly the length of calyx. Calycine leaflets ovate far acuminate and very minutely ſerrated at the baſe. The germen turbinate, ſides ſulcate, top very woolly. Corolla leſs curved than in the drawing, and when cloſely examined, eſpecially when dried, is evidently ribbed. Bloſſoms in May. Raiſed from Cape ſeeds by Mr. Rollisson, Nurſeryman, Upper Tooting.

Grows freely, flowering ſometimes when only two years old. Requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the Cape ſpecies.

Sold Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis Sloane Square as the Act directs. Dec.r 1st 1806. Coloured by

CHIRONIA DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAVED CHIRONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Piſtillum* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corolla infidentia. *Antheræ* demum ſpirales. *Per.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *decuſſata;* fruticoſa ſubtomentoſa; foliis confertis decuſſatis oblongis obtuſis, calycibus globoſis quinquepartitis. *Ventenat Hort. Celſ.* 31.

Monſ. VENTENAT, in his accurate work, diſtinguiſhes this Chironia from the *frutcſcens*, No. 37 of the Botanical Magazine, by the ſtalk being more ſimple, the branches very ſhort, the flowers larger, the calyx more globoſe and deeply divided into five ſegments, the leaves wider, more obtuſe, growing in two ranks, and covered with a cloſe ſhort pubeſcence. There are however ſo many intermediate varieties as to leave room for doubt whether it be a genuine ſpecies or not.

It has been long known in our nurſeries by the name of *latifolia*. Is a very ornamental greenhouſe ſhrub, occupying but little ſpace and continuing long in bloſſom.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM*. SWEET-SCENTED GARLAND-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus rumpens. *Cor.* tubus longiſſimus limbus 2-plex 3-partitus. *Nect.* 2-phyllum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYCHIUM *coronarium. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 10. *Kœnig apud Retz faſc.* 5. *p.* 73. *n.* 20.
GANDSULIUM. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 175. *t.* 69. *f.* 3. *Lamarck Encyc.* 2. *p.* 603.

This very rare plant of the natural order of SCITAMINEÆ or CANNÆ of JUSSIEU, is not met with in MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary, though fully deſcribed ſeveral years ago by KŒNIG. What this author calls calyx we ſhould conſider as a ſpathe involving the ſeparate flowers. Tube of corolla very long and ſoon becoming flaccid, which occaſions the flower to droop. Limb divided into ſix ſegments, the three outer ones linear-lanceolate, keeled, regular, one or two of them reflected: the three inner ſegments are irregular and ſubject to conſiderable variation in their form, the upper one is much largeſt and obcordate. The whole flower is ſnow-white, except ſometimes a greeniſh ſpot in the centre of the largeſt ſegment.

* *A word compounded of* Ηδυς ſweet *and* Χιων ſnow, *from two of the qualities of the plant.* Our Engliſh name is adopted from the German.

fegment. The filament, inferted in the faux of the tube, is linear and very deeply grooved, enclofing the ftyle, of which the anther entirely furrounds the upper part. The ftigma projects a little beyond. The ftem is about three feet high, leaves alternate and diftich.

This plant, probably of Chinefe origin, is very much cultivated in the Malaccas for its fragrant flowers, and is frequently worn in the hair by the Indian belles, and, in the fymbolical language fo much ufed by the Malays, when fent as a prefent to a young man, is meant to reproach him with inconftancy in love.

Flowers in September, requires the heat of a ftove, and is eafily propagated by cuttings of its roots, in which way only it can be increafed, even in the Eaft-Indies, as it never produces feed there.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in September 1802. It flowered alfo at the fame time at the Right Hon. Mr. GREVILLE's, at Paddington.

Swd. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. N° 100 Crescent. Jamaica F Sansom sculp.

HYPOXIS SERRATA. SAW-LEAVED HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 662.

OBS. L. C. ADDENDÆ. Americanis *bulbus tunicatus, attenuatim elongatus, cuticulis membranaceis veſtitus, fibris de margine baſis orbiculatim erumpentibus ut in Hyacintho.* Capenſibus *rhizoma in ſpeciebus varium, ratione gemmæ aut larvati bulbilli magnum, undique fibratum. Scapi ſucceſſive plures, in quibuſdam pedunculi fiſtuloſo-cavi, hinc facili gradu apud proximam* Gethyllidem *tranſeuntes in tubos corollaceos, cum germen a ſummo et pedunculato gradatim per ſpecies medias in imum radicale dilabitur. Folia communiter canaliculata vel exceptione rara cavo-teretia, ſubambientia, deorſum complicata vel convoluta. Corolla coriaceo-tenax, poſt anthеſin perſtanter connivens. Capſula in* ferrata *verticali-oblonga, trigona, cujus diffluit portio ſuperna inſtar operculi circumciſſe diſrupta, dum ſcinditur paries laciniatim et reflexo-revolvens ſenſim dimittit ſemina; ea numeroſa, biſerialia, ſcabrata, nigricanta, libera, receptaculo quoque libero, centrali, triquetro circumfunduntur. In fructu nondum plene maturato adſunt deſſepimenta tria tenuiſſima, et ſemina a funiculo umbicali capillaceo detineri videntur.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ſerrata;* rhizomate ſubgloboſo, annue renovato; ſcapis articulatim unipedunculatis; bracteis geminis, ſubulatis; foliis glabris, aculeolis remotis retrorſis denticulato-ſerrulatis vittaque argenteo-palleſcente undata percurſis; ſtigmatibus turbinatim ſecedentibus. *G.*

HYPOXIS *ſerrata. Linn. Suppl.* 197. *Syſt.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 439. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Thunb. Prod.* 60. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 369. *Coll.* 4. 134. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 109.

FABRICIA *ſerrata. Thunb. in Fabr. It. Norv.* 29.

Rootſtock annually reproduced, dark-brown, ſubſphæroid, hollowed out on the upper part for the bulb, throwing out fibres

fibres from all parts of its furface. Leaves radical, from half to near a foot long, long-fubulate, fmooth, channelled, carinate, traverfed at the bottom of the channel by a filvery waved or rugofe ftripe refembling that in the leaves of *Crocus*, edged ferrulately by minute diftant cartilaginous prickle-like teeth which point downwards. Scapes feveral in fucceffion, flat, in general fhorter than their pedunele, which is folitary, one-flowered, roundifh, fiftular, fupported by two fmallifh fubulate oppofite bractes fpringing from the joint that unites it to its fcape, and after fructification has taken place are refractedly recumbent. Flowers ftellate, yellow within, green outwards, fcentlefs. Petals linear-oblong, acute, flat, twice longer than the germen, three outer ones broader, longer, fubmucronate, and more deflected. Parts of fructification far fhorter than the corolla, deep yellow, nearly equal; anthers three times longer than the filaments; ftyle round, thickifh, three times fhorter than the ftigmas, which are cufpidate or fubfagittate, pubefcent, and obconically divergent. Varies with tawny-coloured corollas.

Brought into Kew-Gardens from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788; but we have never yet met with it in any other collection than that at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who imported it this Summer from the Cape. Blooms about July.

Of eafy culture, requiring protection from froft, but no artificial heat, a fmall pot of light fandy peat earth, and to be kept dry while in a quiefcent ftate. G.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan 1.1824. E. Sansom sculp.

HYPOXIS ERECTA. UPRIGHT HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *erecta*; bulbo tunicato, elongato, membranaceo-larvato; foliis canaliculato-linearibus erectis scapis longe superantibus, pilis rarioribus utrinque adspersis; racemo 2—6 floro, terminali, bracteato, subfastigiante; stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, hirtulo. *G.*

HYPOXIS *erecta. Sp. Pl.* 439. *Syst.* 326. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 438. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* (excluso *Smith spicil.?*) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 106.

HYPOXIS *carolinienſis. Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. 188.

ORNITHOGALUM *hirſutum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *p.* 306.

ORNITHOGALUM scapo bifloro. *Roy. Lugdb.* 31.

ORNITHOGALUM vernum luteum foliis anguſtis hirſutis. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 37. *et* 2. 51. *Raii Hiſt.* 1927.

ORNITHOGALUM virginianum luteum. *Pet. Gaz.* 1. *t.* 1. *f.* 11.

ORNITHOGALUM herbaceum luteum parvum virginianum, foliis gramineis hirſutis. *Pluk. Alm.* 272. *Phyt. t.* 350. *f.* 8. bona.

Truſting to the accuracy of the deſcription and figure of HYPOXIS *juncea* in the *Spicilegium* by Dr. SMITH, there appear to us to be diſtinctions ſufficient to require its ſpecific ſeparation from *erecta*; the plant is altogether ſlenderer; the ſcapes are one-flowered, ebracteate, longer in proportion to the leaves and reddiſh upwards; leaves not hairy on their inner ſide, petals of the corolla having a reddiſh ſtreak on the outſide, concave, and not flatly expanded; ſtigma feathery and longer

longer than the ſtyle; all marks in which it differs from our preſent ſubject; it is ſaid to be a bog plant, while this, according to MICHAUX, is an inhabitant of dry cultivated paſtures; poſſibly the differences may ariſe from theſe different places of growth only; if this proves to be the caſe, *juncea* with the ſynonym of CATESBY ſhould be added to *erecta*.

Root an elongated, tunicated bulb, covered with dark brown membranous integuments or ſkins, throwing out fibres from the edge of its baſe circularly, in the manner of that of a Hyacinth; leaves dark-green, upright, channelled, carinate, linear, acute, with thinly ſcattered hairs on each ſurface, complicate at their baſes, twice longer than the ſcapes, which are ſeveral in ſucceſſion, ſtrict, roundiſh, hairy, terminating in a 2—6-flowered, bracteate, ſubfaſtigiate raceme; bractes ſmall, ſubulate, convolute; corolla rotate, hirſute outwards; anthers ſagittate, cloven from the baſe; ſtigma ſubcapitately three-lobed and pubeſcent. Flowers of a bright ſhining yellow inwards, ſubherbaceous outwards, and owing to a ſucceſſion of ſcapes produced for ſeveral months together.

A native of Virginia, Carolina, and Pennſylvania. A ſpecimen that appears to us a mere variety of this, with ſhorter leaves, the corolla far more hirſute and even woolly without, is added to the Bankſian Herbarium by Mr. MENZIES, and is there ſaid to be called by the Cherokee Indians *Chera Nowote* (i. e. fiery plant). The ſpecies was introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in 1784. Begins to bloom about June.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. LODDIGE's Nurſery, Hackney. *Juncea* was imported by Mr. FRASER, Nurſeryman, in Sloane-Square. Both ſeem to be rare plants, at leaſt we have ſeldom met with them. They appear to be perfectly hardy, but are ſeen to greateſt advantage when cultivated in a pot and kept in the pit with alpine plants. Bog-earth with a ſmall quantity of undunged loam ſuits them beſt. G.

Syd. Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

HYPOXIS SOBOLIFERA. CREEPING HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 662 & 709.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *sobolifera* rhizomatibus supra convexis, infra in placentam solidam, crassam irregularem et torosomulticipitem coadunato-prorepentibus; caule compresso; foliis perennantibus hirto-villosis, canescentibus; racemo 4—6-floro divaricatim subbrachiatimque subfastigiato. *G.*

HYPOXIS *sobolifera. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 372. *Coll. Suppl.* 53. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 106.

HYPOXIS *villosa. Hort. Kew.* 1. 439. ut in ejusdem auctorum exemplario in *Herb. Banks.* videre est.

HYPOXIS *Fabricia. Gærtn. fruct. et sem.* 1. 33.

FABRICIA *villosa.* Var. 3^tia^ scapis longissimis bifidis pedunculis iterum divisis foliis albido-hirsutis. *Thunb. in Fabr. It. Norv.* 31.

OBS. Tres species, a Jacquino postquam apte discriminatas et seorsim exhibitas, sub sua villosa pro mutuis inter se varietatibus comprehendebat Thunbergius: eas, notis propriis adjectis, adponimus.

1. HYPOXIS *villosa. Jacq.* rhizomatis soboliibus haud placentiformiter confluentibus; foliis sericeo-villosis. *G. quæ var.* 1^ma^. *Thunb. cui priscum servamus nomen.*

2. HYPOXIS *obliqua. Jacq. et Bot. Rep. t.* 195, foliis secundum dorsum villosis, villoso-ciliatis, subobliquis; scapis subtripedunculatis et subtribracteatis. G. *quæ ejusd. var.* 2^da.^

3. HYPOXIS *sobolifera. Jacq.* supra. *quæ sua var.* 3^tia.^

Although this is certainly the *villosa* of the Hortus Kewensis, yet, as three distinct species were comprehended by THUNBERG in his FABRICIA *villosa* (adopted by the authors of that work as the synonym of their plant) all which have since

ſince been ſeparately deſcribed and figured under their proper names by JACQUIN in *Plant. rar. Icon.* we adopt his titles for THUNBERG's ſecond and third varieties, reſerving the original one of *villoſa* for the firſt, as JACQUIN has alſo done, but without having been aware that his *obliqua* and *ſoboliferа* had been included by THUNBERG in it; this we do both with a view to prevent any confuſion from not conforming to names made more generally known by ſuch plates as JACQUIN's, as alſo to avoid introducing a new ſpecific appellation unneceſſarily.

Root conſiſting of ſeveral bulb-bearing fleſhy rootſtocks not annually reproduced, about the bigneſs of walnuts, convex above, growing together below, as they are produced, into a thick, flattiſh, ſolid, knobbed, irregular maſs; from which the herb ſprings tuftwiſe. Leaves radical from ſix to eight inches long, half an inch broad at the baſe, broad-ſubulate, channelled, carinate, ſhaggily villous, receiving a greyiſh appearance from the villi, which are thick, longiſh, and ſoft; ſcapes ſeveral in ſucceſſion, ſtrict, flat, hirſute, about the length of the leaves, terminated by a 4—6 or more flowered, bracteate, diſtich, ſubfaſtigiate raceme of one-flowered peduncles. Flowers bright-yellow, ſcentleſs, upright. Petals lanceolate, hairy outwards, and ſubherbaceous, inner ones rather narrower and leſs pubeſcent. Filaments ſubulate, concrete at their baſes with the glandular tumid baſe of the ſtyle that covers the germen; anthers ovate-ſagittate, upright, not ſo long in proportion as in *ſerrata* and *ſtellata*, but coming nearer to thoſe of *erecta*. Stigma ovate-oblong, three-lobedly-trigonal, lobes decurrent, ſlightly prominent, channelled, with pubeſcent edges, about the length of the ſtyle, which is round and thickiſh.

Flowers during moſt part of the Summer, of as eaſy culture as *ſerrata*, which ſee; propagated by dividing its rootſtocks with a knife, and need not be ſhifted for ſeveral years, not indeed till it has filled the veſſel in which it may be; not uncommon; we never ſaw it ſeed; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOODS and WYKES's Nurſery at Kenſington. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1864. E. Sanford sculp.

MORÆA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED MORÆA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N^os. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *longiflora*; caule ſimpliciſſimo, enodi; faſciculis geminis a bracteis conſimilibus longioribus obvallatis capitatim terminato; tubo filiformi, longo, eminente; unguibus ſubcyathiformi-conniventibus, laminis inæqualibus, obovato-oblongis, recurvatis; germine incluſo. G.

Bulb-tuber as moſt uſual in the genus, as are the leaves; ſtem ſhort, filiform, ſimple, not jointed, naked, terminated by a faſcicle of ſeveral convolute, acuminate leaves, encloſing two ſeſſile capitately terminal many-flowered involucres, the bractes or valves of which are ſhorter than the outer leaves of the ſurrounding faſcicle. Corolla yellow; tube long, filiform, ſlender, projecting conſiderably beyond the involucres; ſegments unequal, recurved, outer ones nearly three times larger, obovate, blunt, inner ones of the ſame form; ungues upright, cyathiformly converging; ſtigmas petaloid, bifid, their ſegments linear-oblong, blunt, reflectedly connivent. The limb of the corolla decays by partly rolling inwards and partly by twiſting ſpirally. Germen concealed within the involucres. As the flower was decayed before we could ſee it for deſcription, we cannot ſay whether it is bearded, its filaments monadelphous, or what ſcent it may have; but the excellence of the draughtſman has left us only theſe three circumſtances to regret.

We

We find no traces of this very rare plant in any book or herbarium within our reach, but have no doubt that it flowered laſt Summer at Mr. HIBBERT's for the firſt time in Europe; it had been ſent him from the Cape two years before by a collector that he employed there, along with the largeſt collection of this natural tribe, except perhaps that which was procured for the imperial garden at Schœnbrunn ſome years ago, of which ſo many have been recorded in the coſtly works of JACQUIN; and of which unfortunately ſo many are ſtill ſtrangers to our gardens.

Mr. HIBBERT has lately detected one of the ſpecies of WITSENIA in his garden, raiſed from ſeeds, and moſt probably the only one that ever vegetated this ſide the Cape. Till it flowers, which preciſe ſpecies it may be, we cannot ſay; we know of but four. It is an intereſting genus, and ſeems to us to bear the ſame relation to the *Enſatæ* with regard to its ſhrubby or arboreſcent character, that ſome of the Palms do to the *Liliaceæ* or Hexandrous portion of the vegetable kingdom. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 561, l. 10, *pro* "Ixiæ" *lege* "*Ixia.*"
No. 600, l. 15, *pro* "que" *lege* "quæ."
No. 701, l. 19, *pro* "plicato bulboſam" *lege* "*plicato-bulboſam.*"
——— l. 23. *poſt* "radice" *dele* comma.

Sol Edwards del. Pub.d by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan.y 1804. F. Cundee.

DRABA PYRENAICA. MOUNTAIN WHITLOW-GRASS.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Silicula integra ovali-oblonga: valvis planiuſculis diſſepimento parallelis. *Stylus* nullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRABA *pyrenaica*; ſcapo nudo, foliis cuneiformibus palmatis trilobis, *Leoſl. It.* 61. *Spec. Pl.* 896. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. 428. *Crantz. Auſt. faſc.* 1. *p.* 13. *t.* 1. *f.* 5. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 228. *Allion. Pedem. t.* 8. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 5.

ALYSSON pyrenaicum perenne minimum, foliis trifidis. *Tournef. Inſt.* 217. *Allion. Rar. t.* 1. *f.* 1.

DRABA *pyrenaica. Fl. Danica t.* 143. non ad hanc pertinet.

We received this little alpine plant from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. It poſſeſſes no great beauty, but being hardy and eaſily propagated by cuttings, may ſerve to ornament rock-work. The ſtalks are uſually perennial, becoming woody, naked or covered with the decayed leaves, and bears nodules of leaves at the extremities of the branches, from the centre of which the peduncles grow, bearing uſually two or three and ſometimes more flowers, which are at firſt white, but afterwards change to purple.

A native of the mountains of the South of Europe. As yet rare in this country, not found in the catalogue of Kew plants. Flowers in May.

N.° 714

A. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan. 1.1804. E. Scanlon sculp.

VALERIANA SIBIRICA SIBERIAN VALERIAN.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 1-petala, basi hinc gibba, supera. *Sem.* 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VALERIANA *sibirica*; floribus tetrandris æqualibus, foliis pinnatifidis, seminibus paleæ ovali adnatis. *Sp. Pl.* 48. *Hort. Upsf.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 181. *Kniph. Orig. cent.* 5.

VALERIANA *rupestris*; floribus pentapetalis sæpius pentandris, foliis crebris pinnatifidis, seminibus folliculo paleaceo innatis. *Pall. Itin.* 3. *p.* 215.

FEDIA *sibirica*. *Gærtn. de fr. et sem.* 2. *p.* 37. *t.* 86.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* numerous, elongate-lanceolate, dentate-pinnatifid, glaucous and veined on the under side, with keeled footstalks, all similar: *Cauline* ones sessile, more rigid, horizontal, folded, the upper pair nearly entire, the lower dentate. *Stalk* erect, a little flattened, branches opposite, horizontal. *Bractes* three, unequal, subulate, immediately below the germen. *Flowers* panicled. *Corolla* yellow, one-petaled, saucer-shaped: tube rugose: limb five-cleft, segments rounded, quite entire. *Filaments* hairy, the length of corolla, invariably four. *Anthers* round, yellow. *Germen* inferior. *Style* simple, length of filaments. *Stigma* globose. *Seed* oval, attached to a chaffy leaflet which appears to us to be one of the bractes enlarged.

Seems

ſeems to vary extremely in ſize and in the form of its radical leaves, as we judge from various dried ſpecimens from different parts, as well as from the figures and deſcriptions of authors, though perhaps there are ſeveral permanent varieties, for at Hackney, where we have ſeen it ſome years, it ſeems to retain its original habit in every reſpect.

Flowers in June, and continues a month in bloſſom. The flowers have a ſlight ſcent of officinal Valerian in the evening, but none of the jaſmine odour obſerved in VALERIANA *rubra*, with which we were likewiſe favoured by Mr. LODDIGES. Is propagated by ſeeds, which it produces with us. Hardy.

Ad Edwards del. Pub.d by Edwards Strand Oct.r 1st 1794 & Sold by J. Boydell

BAUERA RUBIOIDES. MADDER-LEAVED BAUERA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. inferus 8-fidus. *Cor.* 8-petala. *Capſ.* 2-locularis. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BAUERA *rubioides*. *And. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 198.

DESC. *Stalk* ſhrubby, 3—6 feet high, branched. *Branches* oppoſite, patent, rigid. *Leaves* ternate, oppoſite; giving the appearance at firſt ſight of ſix leaves growing in a whorl: *Leaflets* lanceolate, ſerrate, rugoſe-veined, naked. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the leaves, at firſt erect, afterwards frequently drooping. *Calyx* inferior, one-leafed and growing to the germen, deeply divided into eight ſlightly toothed, lanceolate ſegments, reflexed, perſiſtent. *Corolla* roſe-coloured, eight-petaled, but one is frequently deficient: *Petals* lanceolate, concave, patent, quite entire. *Filaments* many, ſhorter than petals, attached to the inſide of the calyx, not to the receptacle, wherefore this plant belongs to the claſs ICOSANDRIA, not to POLYANDRIA, where it is referred in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory. *Anthers* yellow, roundiſh. *Germen* roundiſh, ſomewhat flattened, emarginate. *Styles* two, filiform, divergent. *Stigmas* acute.

A handſome flowering ſhrub, without ſcent. Taſte of the leaves bitteriſh, ſubaſtringent, not unlike Chineſe Tea.

This plant, a native of New-Holland, received the above name in honour of the two BAUERS, natives of Germany, both very eminent botanical draughtſmen in the employ of this country; the elder brother at the Royal Garden at Kew, the younger now on a voyage of diſcovery in the South-Sea. The trivial name is derived from the reſemblance which it bears, eſpecially in its young ſtate, to a RUBIA, not a RUBUS, as Mr. ANDREWS, with his uſual accuracy, would have it. Flowers through the greateſt part of the Summer.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, where, we are informed, it was firſt raiſed in this country. May be increaſed by cuttings.

N°710

Ad. Edwards del. Pub. by P. Curtis, Sloane Terrace, Sloane Street, Jan. 1. 1801.

ATRAGENE CAPENSIS. CAPE ATRAGENE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Petala* 12. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ATRAGENE *capensis;* foliis ternatis; foliolis, incisis dentatis, petalis exterioribus quinis [*rectius* senis]. *Sp. Pl.* 764. *Reich.* 2. 640. *Berg. Cap.* 148. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3.

ATRAGENE *capensis;* erecta, foliis biternatis, foliolis incisodentatis, petalis exterioribus numerosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1286. *Bot. Rep. t.* 9.

PULSATILLA foliis trifidis dentatis, flore incarnato pleno. *Burm. Afr.* 148. *t.* 52.

PULSATILLA apiifolio rigido, flore magno. *Herm. Afric.* 18.

DESC. *Scape* rigid, hispid, branched; each branch bearing one terminal flower. *Involucre* an ovate leafy stipule; generally more leafy than in the specimen figured; of these there is frequently one to every branch, an inch or two below the flower. *Calyx* or external series of petals constantly six, broader than the internal, hairy underneath, flesh-coloured. *Petals* or internal series about fourteen, white or slightly tinged with flesh colour. *Leaves* twice ternate: *leaflets* wedge-shaped, trifid, middle one elongated: *Segments* generally three-toothed.

LINNÆUS probably first formed his specific character partly from BURMAN's figure, in which the external petals are only five; but in his accurate description, afterwards added, he says they are six. The internal petals seem to be very subject to multiplication;

multiplication; our ſpecimen fortunately bore ſingle flowers, correſponding exactly with the native ones that we have ſeen.

Prof. WILLDENOW, who, as appears from the want of the marks by which he denotes theſe circumſtances, had ſeen neither a living nor dried ſpecimen of this plant, has yet moſt unwarrantably altered the ſpecific character, probably from the mere inſpection of the figure in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, taken from a very imperfect abortive ſpecimen.

The older Botaniſts conſidered this plant as a Pulſatilla or ſpecies of Anemone, to which it appears to us to be much more nearly allied than to ATRAGENE *alpina*, No. 530 of this work. But, as we have there ſtated, the latter plant is not neceſſarily ſeparated from Clematis, the name of Atragene may therefore very well remain to the Cape ſpecies, of which there appears to be more than one.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WHITLEY's, Old-Brompton. Flowers in March. Is propagated by ſeeds only. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb.y 1.st 1824 F. Sansom sculp.

TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetala, campanulata. *Fil.* ad commissuram germinis et corollæ inserta. *Stigmata* ovario prismatico subcristato-adnata. *Capsula* supera. *Semina* plana, biserialia.

OBS. *Genus* MELANTHIO *tam habitu quam charactere confine; radicatio in utroque omnino similis, foliatio itidem. In* Tulipa *vero semina plana, in eo rotunda; hic germen acute prismaticum, illic obtuse trigonum, hic stigmata adnato-sessilia, curtata, subcartilaginea, illic canaliculato-loratim et libere educta; hic denuo filamenta ad basin germinis inserta, illic petalis plus minus accreta.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *breyniana* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, convolutis; scapo polyphyllo, 2-6 floro; petalis lanceolatis, extimis duplo angustioribus; filamentis basi pubescentibus, alternis brevioribus, gracilioribus; stigmatibus parum conspicuis. G.

TULIPA *breyniana*. *Sp. Pl.* 438. *Thunb. Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 98.

SISYRINCHIUM ex phœniceo suaverubente flore æthiopicum. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 36.

Bulb exactly as in MELANTHIUM. Leaves several, conduplicate, and sheathing at their bases, cauline ones shorter, all convolute-channelled, quite smooth and edged with a narrow crimson border. Stem 2-6-flowered, upper ones 2 or 3 and sometimes sessile, when the plant can scarcely be distinguished at first sight from MELANTHIUM *uniflorum*. Corolla subcampanulate, outer petals nearly twice the narrowest, linear-lanceolate, inner

inner elliptically lanceolate. Stamens the length of the piſtil filaments pubeſcent at their baſe, alternate ones ſhorter and ſlenderer. Germen an acute priſm, ſomewhat attenuated upwards; ſtigmas three adnate ſeſſile, forming an inconſpicuous recurvedly ſubtrilobate termination to the germen; which becomes a ventricoſely oval, acutely triangular capſule, with flat ſeeds. The preſent ſpecies and MELANTHIUM *uniflorum* appear to connect theſe two cloſely allied ſections.—Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where the plant flowers in the greenhouſe about May; the bloom is very ſweet and like that of other tulips. Introduced from the Cape into Kew-Garden by MASSON, in 1787. It ſeeds freely and produces offsets; but is ſtill a rare plant with us, though it does not appear to be ſo in Holland, from whence it is ſometimes received by our Nurſerymen under the name of TULIPA *perſica*; its bulbs cannot be known from thoſe of a *Melanthium*, except by their being larger; that of the ſmalleſt MELANTHIUM reſembles that of the largeſt TULIP in every thing but ſize. *G.*

N. B. By a miſtake (the cauſe of which it would be uſeleſs here to detail) a figure of TULIPA *Breyniana*, No. 717, has been ſubſtituted for one of MELANTHIUM *uniflorum*. New letter-preſs is therefore now given to that plate, and the former may be deſtroyed, as it will be given more correctly, with a figure of the MELANTHIUM, in a future number.

We take this opportunity to inform the purchaſers of the Botanical Magazine, that general indexes to the firſt twenty volumes of this work will be publiſhed in the courſe of the preſent year.

Poſſeſſors of rare or curious plants, which they may be deſirous of ſeeing figured in the Botanical Magazine, may generally have their wiſhes gratified, if ſuch plants are ſent when coming into flower (or good ſpecimens in a ſtate fit for drawing) to the Editor, at No. 67, *Upper-Guilford Street*, free of expence. When drawn and deſcribed, the plants will be returned to the owner's order, and ſuch as are tender will be preſerved in a ſtove.

Wd. Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. St Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1824. F Smith sculp

PANCRATIUM ILLYRICUM. ILLYRIAN PANCRATIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo patentiſſimo, corona ad faucem 12-fida, cujus laciniæ 6 ſubulatæ antheriferæ. *Stigma* 1. *Spatha* 1-*phylla*, *latere debiſcens*, 1 *aut multiflora*. JUSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *illyricum* multiflorum; ſcapo varicoſe nervoſo; foliis lineari-oblongis, obtuſiſſimis; laciniis convexis, ſtellatis, tubo longioribus; corona ſtaminilega his 3—4plo breviore, turbinatim patente, laciniis ſex, bifidis; ſtaminibus limbum ſubæquantibus. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *illyricum. Roy. Lugdb.* 34. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 418. (excluſo Trew. Ehret. t. 27.) *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 318. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Ic. v.* 2. 132. *t.* 197. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 411. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 45.

PANCRATIUM *ſtellare. Saliſb. in Linn. Tranſ.* 2. *p.* 74. *t.* 14.

LILIONARCISSUS albus maritimus major. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *ſect.* 4. *t.* 10. *f.* 29. *p.* 366.

LILIONARCISSUS hemerocallidis facie. *Cluſ. Hiſt. cap. xix.* 167. 168. *cum Ic. Hort. Eyſt. Vern.* 3. *t.* 16. *f.* 1.

NARCISSUS illyricus liliaceus. *Bauh. Pin.* 55. *Seba Theſ.* 17. *t.* 8. *f.* 1. *Raii Hiſt.* 1140. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 2. *p.* 122.

PANCRATII monſpeliaci hemerocallidis valentinæ facie Lilionarciſſus, vel narciſſus tertius Mathioli. *J. Bauh.* 2. 613.

NARCISSUS marinus ſeu 3 Matth. *Park. Parad.* 95. *Ger. emac.* 173.

Root a large tunicated roundiſh bulb, elongated upwards, covered with ſeveral black-purple membranous integuments. Leaves

Leaves bifarious, linear-oblong, very obtuſe, ſomewhat channelled, rather fleſhy. Scape upright, ancipital, varicoſely nerved. Spathe bivalved, membranous, encompaſſing a many-flowered umbel, pedicles ſhorter than the germens, ſeparated by linear bractes, the innermoſt ones of which become nearly obſolete. Flowers dull white, exceeding fragrant; tube filiform-trigonal, twice longer than the germen, but ſhorter than the limb, which is ſexpartite, ſtellate; ſegments divergent, linear-oblong, rather acute, unguiculately narrowed downwards, longitudinally emboſſed, ſides depreſſed. Stamens campanulately arranged, from triquetral elongately ſubulate, converging at their baſes and filling the orifice of the tube, connected together downwards by a whitiſh turbinate web or pellicle, which is ſix-laciniate, ſegments alternating with the ſtamens and bifid: anthers linear-ſagittate: ſtyle filiform, ſomewhat attenuate upwards, ſlightly curved, far ſlenderer than the ſtamens: ſtigma obſoletely depreſſed-trigonal, equal to the limb. The ſcent of the flowers, which expand in May, is not unlike that of the Muſk Hyacinth. The leaves die down before Winter. It often ripens its ſeeds, which are black, roundiſh, angularly preſſed from juxtapoſition, contained in a trigonal capſule.

A native of Sicily, Corſica, Spain, and Sardinia; MORISON ſays he found it near Rochelle, buried very deep in the ſand of the ſea-ſhore. Thrives in the open ground when placed cloſe to the foot of a wall in a dry ſouthern border; ſo do AMARYLLIS *vittata*, *belladonna* and *formoſiſſima*, as we have ſeen at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, where our drawing was taken.

In *Hort. Kew.* it is mentioned as a greenhouſe plant, but we never found it ſucceed with that treatment. Is generally miſtaken among the Nurſerymen for PANCRATIUM *maritimum*, a plant we have not yet found in bloom in our gardens.

The bulbs of our ſpecies are often imported from Holland with thoſe of the Hyacinth. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1615. G.

S.d Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1814 F Sansom sc.

GLADIOLUS SEGETUM. ROUND-SEEDED CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *segetum.* Spica secunda, remotiuscula; limbo campanulato-ringente; lacinia superna majore lateralibus amote et incumbenter imminente; reliquis inter se subæqualibus; antheris filamenta superantibus; seminibus subbaccatis, globosis, deorsum productis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *spicatus. Ita signatur specimen e Delphinatu in Herb. Banks. cum specimine Herb. Linn. collatum cui idem datur titulus.*

GLADIOLUS *communis. Bulliard Herb. de la France. Villars Dauph.* 2. 223. *Allioni Flor. Ped.* 85. 311. *Lamarck Encyc.* 723. *Tabl. Encyc. et Method.* 116. 505. *t.* 32. *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 35. (excluso e synonymis GLADIOLO *communi. Curt. Bot. Mag.* 86.)

GLADIOLUS vulgo GHIAGGIULO. *Zannichelli Ist. delle piante dei lidi Veneti p.* 13. *tab.* 53. *II.*

GLADIOLUS. *Tourn. Inst. p.* 365. *t.* 190. *Mor. Hist. sect.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 4. tantumnodo vero quoad figuram; descriptio enim simili notata numero alio spectat. *Hall. Helv.* 1262.

VICTORIALIS *rotunda. Hort. Eyst.* 4. *Crd. Estiv. Pl. fol.* 10. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS sive XIPHION. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 2. 701. *Garidelle Hist.* 208.

OBS. Nulla spondemus synonyma in auctoribus supra citatis ab ipsis adducta, quæ sæpius erronea vel ambigua. *G.*

The present species and GLADIOLUS *communis* (No. 86 of this work) have been usually reckoned varieties of each other, at

at leaſt by the more modern Botaniſts; but, as we think, without reaſon; for the differences are ſeveral and material, the proofs of the one having contributed in any way to the production of the other, none.

Our plant has a ſmaller bulb-tuber, ſlenderer leaves; the larger or upper ſegment of its corolla removed from between and ſuſpended over its lateral ones, not encloſed by them as in *communis*; the upper lateral ſegments are about equal to or even narrower than the three lower ones, while in that they are far broader; the three lower ones are equal among themſelves, or the middle may be a little narrower, but in *communis* this is twice the broadeſt; the anthers are alſo longer than their filaments in this, which is not the caſe there; and above all our ſpecies may be diſtinguiſhed from the other by its round, ſolid, ſubbaccate ſeeds, having a thin lamina of reddiſh pulp between their coats, but which is not quite ſo thick as in BABIANA, while in that they are dry, chaffy, and flat, edged with a broad membranous wing or border, formed of the tunic, which is much larger than its ſmall cartilaginous nucleus, round which its vacant portion is preſſed quite flat, nearly as in the Cape ſpecies.

Whenever we have ſpoken of GLADIOLUS *communis*, this was the plant we had in view; but as the other has been already publiſhed, under that name, by Mr. CURTIS, in this work, and ſince it is often impoſſible to determine which is meant by many Botaniſts, we have thought fit to let the original name remain with that, though our plant is doubtleſsly included by LINNÆUS in his books as a variety; or indeed may be the one he intends in his deſcription.

A native of Dauphiny and moſt probably of other parts of South Europe. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers. It grows among corn and in dry ſunny expoſures on low hills. In our collections it is not now nearly ſo common as the *communis*; we found it in the Botanic Garden of Mr. SALISBURY, Brompton, where the drawing was taken; quite hardy, flowering about May or June, and propagates abundantly both by ſeed and offsets. We have no doubt but that there are other European ſpecies, that have merged as varieties of each other under one title, but which we ſhall endeavour to detect and diſtinguiſh in our numbers. The Bankſian Herbarium contains a ſeeded ſpecimen, which ſeems to be our plant, brought from Madeira, by Mr. MASSON. According to ZANNICHELLI (who gives an accurate deſcription of the plant) our ſpecies grows in the Venetian territory, and varies much in the number of flowers; it is called GHIAGGIULO by the inhabitants. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Blk. 1. 1813. E. Vart sculp.

ALBUCA MINOR. LESSER ALBUCA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ laciniæ 3 interiores conniventes apice crassiusculo, 3 extimæ patentes. *Stamina* 3 his opposita sterilia, cætera 3 fertilia? *Stylus* pyramidato-inversus. *Stigma* acutum, triplici mucrone cinctum. *Semina* plana. JUSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALBUCA *minor* bulbo compresso-rotundo, subrapoide; foliis subulato-linearibus, canaliculatis, glabris, obtuse carinatis; floribus nutantibus, pedunculis erectiusculis, recurvatis, subadscendentibus; bracteis acuminatis, cito sphacelatis; stigmatibus trigono-obconicis, acutis, papilloso-hirtis. *G.*

ALBUCA *minor. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 438. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 326. *Dryand. Act. Holm.* 1784. *p.* 294. *Thunb. eod.* 1786. 58. *Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 436. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 100. *Lil. a Redoute t.* 21.

ALBUCA *lutea. β. Lamarck Encyc.* 76.

ORNITHOGALUM *canadense. β. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *p.* 308.

ORNITHOGALUM africanum flore viridi altero alteri innato. *Herm. Parad.* 209. *t.* 209.

Bulb round, compressed, in flesh and form not unlike that of a white turnep-radish. Leaves 3, about equal to the stem, subulately linear, upright, smooth, channelled, semicylindric outwards; stem from a foot to a foot and half high, round, glaucous; rachis flexuose; flowers green-yellow, scentless, scarcely an inch and half in diameter, arranged in an upright raceme; peduncles long, almost upright, recurved upwards, subascendent, upper ones gradually shorter; bractes ovate-acuminate,

acuminate, convolute, ſeveral times ſhorter than the peduncles, quickly withering. The three outer petals of the corolla rotate, linear-oblong, flattiſh, incurvedly hollowed at their tips and thickened, cohering at their baſes beneath the inner ones, which are upright, cloſely converging into an oblong ſubventricoſe cup which envelops the parts of fructification, affording the appearance of a flower within a flower; theſe petals are broader than the outer ones, oval-oblong, concave, terminated by an inflected, ſubreniform, thickly glandular appendage, pubeſcent outwards, and under which the alternate fertile anthers are concealed; filaments flat, thong-ſhaped, about equal to the inner petals, the three that ſtand upon the outer ones of which are ſterile and thicker; fertile ones dilated at the baſe and convolute; anthers many times ſhorter than theſe, ſmall, yellow; piſtil about equal to the corolla, forming a priſmatic column ſomewhat obconic or vertical; ſtyles very ſhort, making with the three hirſute concrete ſtigmas a trigonally clubbed acute ſhaft about the length of the germen.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape growing in company with ALBUCA *major* in ſandy waſtes near Saldanha Bay, where it uſually attains the height of a foot.

The drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington; it ſhould be kept with the hardier Cape bulbs in the greenhouſe planted in a ſmall pot of light ſandy peat-earth and the root protected from too much moiſture while at reſt. According to the Hortus Kewenſis, it was cultivated by MILLER in 1768. Dr. DRYANDER's ſpecimen had all the filaments ſterile, in ours only the alternate ones were ſo. It approaches very near to ALBUCA *fragrans*; but is quite ſcentleſs. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 711, l. 15, pro "in" lege "ex."

No. 712, p. 2, l. 6, after "tribe" add, "ever imported into Europe at one time."

No. 713, l. 22, for "nodules" read "roſules."

In the plate of HYPOXIS *erecta*, No. 710, a ſtamen has been accidentally omitted, as five only are there ſhewn inſtead of ſix;—and in that of ATRAGENE *capenſis*, No. 716, the hairs on two of the external petals have been omitted by the engraver.

N.° 721

J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb. [illegible]

HILLIA LONGIFLORA. LONG-TUBED HILLIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex: inferus 6-phyllus. *Cor.* longiffima, contorta. *Capf.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis, coronata. *Semina* pappofa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HILLIA *longiflora*; corollis fexfidis: laciniis lanceolatis revolutis, foliis ovatis acutis. *Swartz Prod.* 58. *Obf.* 135. *t.* 5. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 239. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Bot. Repof.* 145.
HILLIA *parafitica. Sp. Pl.* 1662. *Jacq. Amer.* 96. *t.* 66.
FEREIRA. *Vandelli in Roemer Pl. Hifp.* 1. *p.* 98. *t.* 6. *f.* 8.

This very rare plant flowered in Mr. WOODFORD's ftove at Vauxhall, in November laft, filling the whole houfe in the evening with its fragrance. It was imported from the Weft-Indies, where it is indigenous in feveral of the iflands, growing on the mountains among the roots of trees, but not parafitical according to SWARTZ. JACQUIN fays that it occurs likewife on old walls. SWARTZ places this genus in the natural order of CONTORTÆ between Gardenia and Cerbera, but JUSSIEU feparates thefe two, placing the former in the order of *Rubiaceæ*, with which he joins this, the latter in that of *Apocineæ*, the *Contortæ* of LINNÆUS. It may be confidered perhaps as a connecting link between the two orders, approaching nearer to *Contortæ* in the twifted fegments of the corolla and the pappous feeds, and to *Rubiaceæ* in habit.

The name was given by JACQUIN in honour of Sir JOHN HILL, author of feveral voluminous but ufelefs Botanical works.

TRICHOSANTHES ANGUINA. SNAKE-GOURD.

Claſs and Order.

MONŒCIA SYNGENESIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-partita, ciliata. *Filam.* 3.
FÆM. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-partita, ciliata. *Stylus* 3-fidus. *Pomum* oblongum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHOSANTHES *anguina*; pomis teretibus oblongis incurvis. *Hort. Cliff.* 450. *Sp. Pl.* 1432. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 379. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 199.

ANGUINA ſinenſis, flore albo elegantiſſimo, fructu oblongo intorto. *Mich. Gen.* 12. *t.* 9. *Mill. Ic.* 21. *t.* 32.

CUCURBITA ſinenſis, fructu longo anguino vario flore candido capillamentis tenuiſſimis ornato, *Till. Diſ.* 49. *t.* 22. *Sabbat. Hort. Rom.* 1. *t.* 71.

The Snake-Gourd is a native of China, where its fruit is eaten. Was introduced into Europe about the year 1720, and ſeems at firſt to have attracted conſiderable attention from the ſingularity of its fringed flowers and ſnake-ſhaped fruit, which laſt is alſo curious from the rapidity of its growth. Was cultivated by MILLER in Chelſea Garden, in the year 1755, who publiſhed a figure of it, but not to be compared with that of MICHELI. Like many other annuals which excite but a ſhort lived curioſity, this plant ſoon diſappeared, and perhaps there are few perſons now that have ever ſeen it in this country, though it will produce ripe ſeeds with us if ſown on a hotbed early in the Spring and treated in the ſame manner as cucumbers and melons.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old Brompton, where it was raiſed from ſeeds ſent over by the amiable Lady of Sir HENRY GWILLIM, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, whoſe pencil delineates ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory with unuſual elegance and accuracy.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1823. F. Sansom sculp.

GENTIANA ADSCENDENS (*var.* β.) DWARF PORCELAIN-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2 longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *adſcendens*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis inter lacinias dentatis, calycibus latere dehiſcentibus ſubtridentatis, foliis lanceolatis: radicalibus elongatis.

β. Caule ſimplici decumbente.

The foliage, the form of the corolla, and above all the ſingular calyx, leave no room to doubt that this is a variety of the one figured No. 705, to which we refer for a more particular account of the ſpecies.

The deſcription in the *Supplementum Plantarum* appears to be from this, and the figures of PALLAS and of GMELIN from an intermediate variety.

Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES from Siberia, by whom we were favoured with the plant from which our drawing was made.

Wd. Edwards del. Pub. by Curtis Mirror Crescent Feb. 1. 1824 Engraved by

STAPELIA REVOLUTA. REVOLUTE-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *revoluta;* ramis tetragonis erectis denticulatis: dentibus patentibus, corolla glabra, laciniis ciliatis acutis revolutis. *Maſſ. Stap.* 12. *t.* 10.

STAPELIA *revoluta;* corollis quinquefidis glabris, laciniis ovatis margine piloſis revolutis, pedunculis corolla brevioribus, caule tetragono baſi ramoſo erecto ſuperne florifero. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *t.* 1277.

The STAPELIA *revoluta* is very little branched; branches quite erect, long, quadrangular, with the ſides hollowed out: teeth obtuſe, patent. Flowers ſubſolitary on very ſhort peduncles. Segments of the calyx acute. *Corolla* ſmooth, very fleſhy: ſegments revolute, margin fringed with club-ſhaped vibratory glands, quivering with the leaſt breath of air. *Nectary* ſmall, ſunk in a hollow with a contracted opening: ſegments five, radiate, oval, ſerrate at the tip; between each ſegment is a horn-like bipartite proceſs, the internal branch of which is longer, erect, and dilated at the point; the external one is ſhorter, patent, and acute. Between each of theſe horns is placed a black ſhining gland to which the lobes of the anther or, as called by ſome, pollen maſſes, in every ſpecies of Stapelia we have examined, are attached. Theſe lobes in moſt ſpecies lie conccaled under the horn-like proceſſes, but in this they ſeem expoſed to the air, only covered with a thicker coat than uſual of a dull purple colour. In ſome ſpecimens the minute variegation below the ſegments of the corolla is not ſeen, but the whole of this part is of an uniform colour. A native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing under ſhrubs in dry fields in Karro beyond Noord Olifant's River, flowering in September and October.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in July 1801. We have likewiſe a drawing of the ſame ſpecies, taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's. Cultivation the ſame as for the other ſpecies.

Wd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1801. C. Sastom sculp.

AMARYLLIS CURVIFOLIA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia (umbella multiflora)* convexa; foliis glaucinis, lineari-loratis, parum attenuatis, obtusatis, enerviis, subfalcatis una hinc cæsim deflexulis, concaviusculis, extus convexulis; laciniis regularibus obiter connexis, stellato-revolutis, lineari-oblongis, subundulatis; genitalibus fasciculatim erectioribus, longioribus; stigmatibus obscurius trinis. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *curvifolia. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 33. *t.* 64. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 59.

AMARYLLIS *Fothergillia. Bot. Rep. t.* 163.

Nomen vix retinendum uti parum constans, manifestum, aut privum: melius suppeditasset glauca foliorum facies. G.

Bulb tunicated, ovate, covered by integuments the textile part of which is finer than in those of *humilis* and *sarniensis*, being nearly as fine as cobweb, but their coating thicker and more crustaceous. Scape round, longer than the leaves, which are glaucous, oblong-linear or thong-shaped, slightly attenuated, blunt, depressed along the middle, somewhat convex underneath and paler, nerveless, falcate edgeways and gently deflected in the same direction. Spathe as usual in the genus, containing a many-flowered convex umbel of bright glittering scarlet flowers, without scent. Corolla regular, revolutely stellate;

ſtellate; ſegments ſlightly cohering for a very ſhort diſtance at their baſe, linear-oblong, ſubunguiculate, acute, ſubundulate. Parts of fructification faſcicled, ſtraightiſh, rather longer than the corolla. Stigma obſoletely triſid. Germen bright green, turbinate-ſphæroid. Blooms at various ſeaſons; is generally treated as a ſtove plant; though we ſhould think it would do better at the foot of a ſouthern wall with *belladonna*, but not planted too ſhallow.

According to the Bankſian Herbarium, our plant was brought into the Kew Gardens about 1788, from the Cape; JACQUIN received it from the ſame place. There is a gardening tradition that it was likewiſe received from Japan by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL; if ſo, this, with *belladonna* and *ſarnienſis*, would make the third ſpecies of the genus that is common to the Cape as well as to countries immenſely diſtant from it; but we confeſs that we place no reliance whatever on the ſtory beyond its bare poſſibility.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington. G.

Pub by T Curtis, S^t George's Road, Mar 1 1804

AMARYLLIS HUMILIS. DIVARICATE-PETALED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *humilis (umbella multiflora)* foliis linearibus, ſubcanaliculatis, obtuſatis; corolla recurvato-patentiſſima, ſubirregulari; laciniis ligulatis, unguiculatis, cæſim aſſurgentibus, ſurſum undulatim criſpantibus, infimis binis divaricatis; genitalibus aſſurgentibus; ſtigmatibus trinis, patentibus. G.

AMARYLLIS *humilis. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 36. *t.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 60.

Speciei titulus infelicior ob ſcapum non raro bipedalem. G.

This differs from *undulata* (No. 369) in having its leaves more bluntly pointed, the corolla more irregular, outer ſegments without the corniform mucro that exiſts in the other, the two lower of theſe divaricating edgeways, and further in having three very diſtinct filiform patent ſtigmas.

Bulb tunicate, ovate-oblong, enveloped by numberleſs very thin integuments, formed by an intermediate ductile web, of very ſlender ſilky tough fibres, coated with a gloſſy ſmooth cuticle or membrane. Leaves oblong-linear, ſomewhat channelled, rounded at their points. Stem round, longer than the leaves, terminated by a bivalved ſpathe, which ſurrounds an umbel with from ſix to twenty flowers, without ſcent, of a purpliſh roſe colour variegated with paler tints; pedicles filiform and longer than the ſpathe. Corolla ſo deeply ſix-parted

that

that the ſegments can ſcarcely be ſaid to cohere; theſe are ſtellately recurved, ſomewhat irregular, linear-oblong, unguiculate, ſubligulate, aſſurgent, converging by their edges, two lower ones at length divaricately remote; laminæ undulately curled, acute; ſides ſlightly reflexed. Germen green, depreſſed-ſphæroid, tritoroſe, triſulcate; parts of fructification declined-aſſurgent, ſhorter than the corolla; ſtigmas three, patent, recurved. JACQUIN has figured two varieties, the ſmaller one of which approaches nearer to *undulata* in ſize than the other does; but is as diſtinct from it in every other part as this is.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. COLVILLE's Nurſery, in the King's-Road, where it flowers freely every year towards the latter-end of the Summer, is often taken for *undulata*, and in ſome gardens is called *criſpa*, the name of a very diſtinct ſpecies. We know nothing of the time when nor by whom it was imported. JACQUIN received his bulbs from the Cape. G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 553, l. 10, pro "*ſtipantibus*," lege "*ſtipantia*."
No. 569, l. 16, pro "lateribus," lege "aciebus."
No. 571, l. 10, poſt "coalitis," inſere "gaudent."
No. 574, l. ultima, pro "WATSONIA *aletroides*," lege "WATSONIAM *aletroidem*."
No. 597, l. 28, for "characteriſtic," read "character."
No. 610, l. 17, poſt "dum," inſere "plantæ."
——— 18, pro "dilatatis," lege "lateſcentibus."
No. 641, l. 12, pro "*tunicatus*," lege "*veſtitus*."
No. 652, p. 2, l. ult. for "the valve," read "a valve."
No. 709, l. 17, pro "*circamciſſe*" lege "*circumſciſſe*."
No. 709, p. 2, l. 10, for "are," read "becomes."
No. 717, p. 2, l. 27, after "many, add "individual plants."

Sra Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo Crescent Mar.1. 1804. F.Sansom sculp

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (β). VARIEGATED SHAGGY CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character.—Vid. superius Num. 574, *pro reliquis Synonymis. Infra de novo ordinantur varietates.*

(α) *aphyllus; florifer*, foliis totis vaginosis, remotis, cauli arcte adaptatis; *sterilis*, folio unico, acuminato-lineari, stricto, villoso, trinervio; spatharum valvulis integerrimis utrisque. *Inodorus. Præcox.* G.

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 249. *Coll.* 4. 156. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 213.

GLADIOLUS *tristis. (i) aphyllus:* corollis albido-incarnatis, quaternis, secundis, scapo pedali. *Thunb. Diss.* 8.

(β) *brevifolius*; caulinorum foliorum altero fere semper nonnihil in laminam pubescentem producto; floribus aliquantum majoribus; utrisque valvulis integerrimis. *Inodorus. Præcox.* G.

GLADIOLUS *brevifolius. Jacq. Fragm.* 3. 12. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *quem tamen fugiebat folii pubescentia.*

GLADIOLUS *carneus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 240.

GLADIOLUS *tristis. (k) ruber.* corollis albido-incarnatis, subsecundis, immaculatis; scapo subaphyllo, subpedali. *Thunb. loc. cit.*

(γ) *villosiusculus*; foliis caulinis linearibus, conspicuius villosis, ultra vaginosam partem longe productis; in universum major. *Serior.* G.

GLADIOLUS *villosiusculus. Herb. Banks.*

GLADIOLUS *tristis. (l) purpureus*, corollis albido-purpureis; subternis, immaculatis, scapo folioso pedali. *Thunb. loc. cit.*

GLADIOLUS flore firme regulari miniato angustifolius. *Breyn. cent.* 24. *tab. xii. f.* 1.

(δ) *hirsutus*; tota planta prægrandior, firmior, foliis ensiformibus, hirsutis; corolla geniculato-recurva. *Odorus. Serior.* G.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus.* (β) *roseus, nobis superius in No.* 574, *quo petenda alia sua synonyma.*

(ε) *merianellus*;

(ε) *merianellus*; corolla ea præcedentis graciliore; unguibus in faucem cylindrico-productam conferventibus; inde laminis curtatis. G.

GLADIOLUS *hirſutus.* (γ) *tenuiflorus, nobis loc. cit. ubi priora iſtius ſynonyma querenda.* G.

Obs. *Jam tandem omiſimus plures minus memorabiles varietates, ut et datas, ipſas quoque ludentes. Noluimus, cum Jacquino, in tanto totius adeo peculiaris habitus conſenſu, earum quampiam de aliis ſejungere in ſpeciem; parvi facientes (ſalva partium proportione) molis odoris vel præcocitatis differentias, ni iſtas aliqua ſpecialior comitaretur ratio aliter jubens.* G.

This ſmall flowered variety bloſſoms as early as January. Jacquin makes it a diſtinct ſpecies from the *hirſutus* of our No. 574; he had overlooked its pubeſcence, which when not ſearched for, by holding the plant againſt the light, is not eaſily perceived; but is ſo far material as it ſerves to confirm that cloſe relation to the other varieties ſo ſtrongly marked in all its other parts.

Bulb-tuber round, compreſſed, covered with ſmooth fibro-coriaceous, rind-like, brown integuments. Stem 1—2 feet high, round, jointed, upright, apparently naked, but cloſely enveloped, for more than half its height, by ſmooth, cloſe-fitting, ſheath-like leaves, ending in remote, ſhort, acute points, the upper one being often extended for a ſhort diſtance beyond the ſheath; ſterile bulbs produce from out a longiſh, compreſſed, coloured root-ſheath a ſingle, narrow, linear, acuminate, upright, ſtiffiſh, pubeſcent leaf, generally ſomewhat twiſted and three-nerved. Both valves of the ſpathes quite entire, about equal with the faux. Limb of the corolla cylindro-campanulate, ſubringent, nodding; ſegments twice longer than the tubular part; upper one broadeſt, obovate-lanceolate, concave, encloſed between its lateral ones; theſe narrower and more acute; lower ones narroweſt, conniving into a propendent nether lip; the middle ſegment is overſpread by the ſides of the other two, than which it is rather wider, and from which it is not ſo deeply divided as theſe from the reſt; the under ſide of the faux is trijugoſe or ſtreaked with three prominent ridges formed of the rachides of the lower concrete portion of the ſegments. Organs of fructification ſhorter than corolla. Anthers dark-coloured, 3—4 times longer than the filaments.

The drawing was made from a plant received from the Cape by Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wyres of Kenſington. G.

Syd. Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo Crescent Mar 1 1804. E Sansom sculp

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. LARGE-FLOWERED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 653.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum* corymbo simplici, multifloro; bracteis membranaceis, cordato-convolutis, rostrato-attenuatis, lente inflectentibus; laciniis de campanulatis rosaceo-patentissimis, ovato-oblongis, extimis indentato-obtusatis; filamentis plano-subulatis; germine turbinato-sphærico, obiter sexsulcato, toties toruloso; stigmate trilobo-capitellato. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *arabicum. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 441. *?* (Vix; sed synonyma sunt plantæ nostræ. *Sol. MSS.*) *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 123. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 412. *Lamarck* 4. 616. *n.* 19. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 296.

ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum maximum. *Bauh. Pin.* 69. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 130. *f.* 1.

LILIUM alexandrinum, sive O. magnum. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 629.

ORNITHOGALUM arabicum multiflorum album umbilico interiore nigro. *Swert. Fl. t.* 57.

ORNITHOGALUM arabicum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 186. Jacintho del Paternoster. *id. app. alt. Park. Parad.* 134. *t.* 137. *f.* 1. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 5. *tab. antepenult.* optima.

MELANOMPHALE. *Renealme Sp. Hist. Pl.* 89. *t.* 90.

Cum Linnæus originem suæ stirpi tribuerit capensem, ejusque filamenta subemarginata et connata vocaverit, aliam cum descripsisse speciem, thyrsoidem *puta, haud dubitandum; cui male nostræ plantæ adposuit synonyma.* G

We present our readers with a species of this genus that has been remarked, from the days of CLUSIUS and PARKIN-

SON

son to our own, for an unuſual reluctance to enliven the gardens, on this ſide the Alps and Pyrenees, with its gay fragrant bloſſoms: or if by chance a ſingle root has been found to reward ſo far the aſſiduity of a cultivator, it has been but for once, and then freſhly imported; when, moſt probably, the flower-bud had been formed in the country from which it was brought; this either rots immediately after the effort, or waſtes itſelf in the producing an offspring that here continues ſterile. Thus much is aſcertained as to the Levant plant, and we fear, the ſame will be found to be true in regard to that from Madeira, whence our ſpecimen was brought by Captain Grey of the Navy. As yet no difference has been detected between the individuals of this ſpecies from theſe mutually remote regions; though the whole habit is ſo very peculiar, that, did any really exiſt, it would not be difficult to be diſcovered. But we are the more inclined to believe them perfectly ſimilar, ſince we know, beyond a doubt, that theſe countries do poſſeſs ſeveral other ſpecies of vegetables in common.

Bulb tunicate, white, about the ſize of a walnut. Leaves attenuately thong-ſhaped, lax, convex outwards, about an inch or more broad, ſhining, minutely ciliate, more or leſs caudate, in native ſpecimens 1—2 feet in length. The beauty of the flowers is ſingularly increaſed by the contraſt of their large, umbonate, black-green germen; whence Renealme, who found it growing ſpontaneouſly in Egypt, near the town of Alexandria, named the plant Melanomphale. Outer ſegments generally bearing a corniform mucro that iſſues from beneath the teeth. Filaments upright, ſlightly patent, twice ſhorter than the corolla. Germen turbinate-ſphæroid, ſlightly ſixſulcate; ſtyle ſtraight, filiform-trigonal. Stigma capitate, trilobate, ſubpubeſcent.

Clusius tells us that the bulbs were uſed to be brought from Conſtantinople to Vienna, and called by the Turks *Zunbul Arabi* or Arabian bulbs. In Italy it was named the Alexandrian Lily or *Jacintho del Paternoſter*.

Lamarck met with the plant in great abundance on the ſandy plains of Barbary, eſpecially in the country of the Zulmis, where it blooms in April. Desfontaines ſays, it grows in the fields round Algiers. The Levant plant was cultivated in this country by old Parkinson, who ſeems to have made it flower, at leaſt once, though Miller never could. The Madeira plant was firſt introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. Masson.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. Colville's Nurſery, Chelſea. *G.*

Fed Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Cotterell, Mar. 1.1814. F. Sansom sc.

CHEIRANTHUS TRISTIS. DARK-FLOWERED STOCK.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clauſus: foliolis 2 baſi gibbis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHEIRANTHUS *triſtis;* foliis linearibus ſubſinuatis, floribus ſeſſilibus: petalis undatis, caule ſuffruticoſo. *Sp. Pl.* 925. *Willd.* 3. 522. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 266. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 15. *Allion. Ped.* 3. 991. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 397.

CHEIRANTHUS foliis lanceolato linearibus acutis glabris, ſiliquis teretibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 332. *Hort. Upſ.* 188.

LEUCOIUM minus. *Barr. ic.* 999. *n.* 1. 2. 803. (1019. ?) *Bocc. Muſ.* 148. *t.* 111.

A native of the South of Europe, and though marked in the Kew catalogue as hardy, is not ſufficiently ſo to ſtand the ſeverity of our Winters ſecurely. It is better to conſider it as a greenhouſe plant, and ſo treated it has a ſhrubby ſtalk, and flowers early in the Summer. The whole plant is downy and the flowers have much the ſame ſombre hue as HESPERIS *triſtis*, and when more nearly examined have the like beautiful veining; are ſcentleſs in the day time, but when the evening arrives exhale an odour to us very grateful; though LINNÆUS ſays, "*Flores triſtes colore et odore.*" It is a curious fact, that moſt flowers having this peculiar melancholy aſpect, poſſeſs a ſimilar night-ſmelling quality.

Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1768. May be propagated by ſeeds or cuttings.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

N.° 730

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1 1804 [illegible]

HESPERIS TRISTIS. NIGHT-SMELLING ROCKET.

Clafs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Petala oblique flexa. *Glandula* intra ftamina breviora. *Siliqua* ftricta. *Stigma* bafi bifurca apice connivente. *Cal.* claufus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERIS *triftis;* caule hifpido ramofo patente. *Sp. Pl.* 927. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 269. *Willd.* 3. 530. *Jacq. Fl. Auft.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 102. *Hort. Upf.* 187. *Jacq. Vind.* 118. *Crantz. Auft. p.* 31.
HESPERIS caule hifpido procumbente. *Hort. Cliff.* 335.
HESPERIS montana pallida odoratiffima. *Bauh. Pin.* 202. *Morif. Hift.* 2. 252. *f.* 3. *t.* 10. *f.* 3. *Cluf. Pan.* 333. montana et prima, *Cluf. Hift.*
HESPERIS pannonica. *Cam. Hort. t.* 18. *Park. Parad.* 262.
VIOLA matronalis flore obfoleto. *Ger. emac.* 462. *f.* 3.
LEUCOIUM melancholicum. *Hort. Eyft. Ger. emac.* 463. *f.* 4. ?

A hardy biennial plant of no fhew, but worthy of cultivation for the fake of its agreeable fcent, which however it does not give out in the day time.

MILLER fays, that the ladies in Germany have pots of it placed in their apartments, from whence it obtained the appellation of DAME'S VIOLET; but this name feems not to have been exclufively applied to this fpecies, perhaps more ufually to the HESPERIS *matronalis.*

Is propagated by feeds, of which it produces abundance in very long ftraight pods flightly twifted. Thefe growing at right

right angles with the ſtem, give the plant when in fructification a very ſcrambling appearance. Requires a dry ſoil and a warm ſituation, being leſs hardy than the Garden Rocket, and more ſubject to rot in the Winter, on which account MILLER recommends that ſome plants ſhould be kept under a frame during this ſeaſon, as the ſure way to preſerve them. Flowers in May and June.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739, and perhaps more than a century before, by JOHNSON the editor of GERARD's Herbal, though the leaves of his figure of Leucoium melancholicum being jagged makes this doubtful.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington.

S Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis Sº Pan. Crescent Mar 1. 1824 E Simpson sculp

NOLANA PROSTRATA. TRAILING NOLANA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stylus* inter germina. *Sem.* 5 baccata, 2-locularia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NOLANA *proſtrata.* *Sp. Pl.* 202. *Linn. Dec.* 1. *t.* 2. *Mant.* 334. *Syſt. Veg.* 191. *Reich.* 407. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 794. *Sabbat. Hort. Rom. v.* 1. *t.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 242. *t.* 132. *Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 190.

ATROPA foliis geminatis, calycibus polycarpis, caule humifuſo. *Gouan. Hort.* 82. *c. tab. Kniph. Orig. x. n.* 13.

WALKERIA. *Ehret. Act. Ang.* 1763. *v.* 53. *p.* 130. *t.* 10.

ZWINGERA. *Act. Helv.* 5. *p.* 267. *t.* 1.

NEUDORFFIA peruviana repens, flore cæruleo. *Adanſ. Pl. Fam.* 219.

TEGANIUM procumbens. *Schmidel. Ic.* 67. *t.* 18.

The NOLANA *proſtrata* is a native of Peru, a country to which a large proportion of the tender annuals that ornament our flower gardens at the cloſe of Summer owe their origin. The flowers are of a pale blue colour beautifully ſtreaked from the centre with veins of dark purple, and when expanded are very pleaſing to the eye; but unfortunately this is only while the ſun ſhines.

There appears to have been ſome difficulty in determining the natural order to which this plant belongs; JUSSIEU conſiders it as neareſt related to his *Borragineæ* (*aſperifoliæ* of LINNÆUS) to which order it is alſo added in the poſthumous

lectures

lectures of LINNÆUS, published by GISEKE, but GÆRTNER seems to have satisfactorily decided it to belong more properly to the *solaneæ* or *luridæ* of LINNÆUS. In habit it approaches to Convolvulus, and particularly to Convolvulus tricolor.

To have it flower early enough to ripen its seeds, it should be sown in March or April on a gentle hot-bed with other tender annuals, and may be planted in the open border by the latter end of May, or if intended to be kept in a pot, MILLER directs that they should be planted singly, when of a proper size, in a small pot filled with light earth and plunged into a fresh hot-bed to bring them forward. Cultivated by MILLER in the year 1761.

Has received a variety of names from different Botanists, but that given by LINNÆUS, from *Nola* a little bell, now 'universally prevails.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Sol.t F.Edwards del Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent Mar.1 1804. F.Sansom sc.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM (β) AMERICANUS.
AMERICAN GREAT BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata plicata. *Stigm.* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *ſepium*; foliis ſagittatis poſtice truncatis, pedunculis tetragonis unifloris, bracteis cordatis calyci approximatis. *Smith Fl. Br.* 1. 233.

CONVOLVULUS *ſepium*. *Sp. Pl.* 218. *Curt. Lond.*

α *Europæus*; corollis albis.

β *Americanus*; corollis incarnatis.

Synonyma authorum, utpote ad varietatem europæam pertinentia, vix hujus loci videntur.

This plant has been cultivated ſeveral years at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, and appears to differ very little, except in the colour of its flowers, from the common great Bindweed, which occurs in almoſt every hedge in the vicinity of London. The hinder lobes of the leaves are not indeed ſo decidedly truncate, but this circumſtance being evidently ſomewhat influenced by culture in the common variety alſo, we dare not from thence form a ſpecific difference.

It poſſeſſes all the elegance of the common ſort, which appears ſo beautiful in its wild ſtate, is equally hardy; and from the different colour of its bloſſoms, if mixed with that, cannot fail of having an exceeding good effect, where ſuch plants are wanted to cover a dead hedge or decorate a living one.

The European CONVOLVULUS *ſepium* ſometimes bears flowers ſlightly tinged with red, but we never ſaw them approach the colour of the American variety.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA (α). BELLADONNA LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 661.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *belladonna (fauce nuda, umbella multiflora)* ſcapo ſolido, compreſſo, foliis præcociore; iis lorato-linearibus, acuto-canaliculatis, obtuſo-carinatis; corolla infundibuliformi, ſubregulari, recta, ſubnutante, ſurſum recurvato-patente, deorſum breviter concreta, laminis lanceolatis; ſtigmatibus obſcurius trinis; ſeminibus ſubglobooſis. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *belladonna. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 421. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 320. *J. Mill. illuſtr. ic. L' Herit. Sert. Angl.* 12. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 417. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2, 54. excluſis paſſim Sloane, Herman, Seba, Merian et Swartz AMARYLLIDEM *equeſtrem* volentibus.

AMARYLLIS ſpatha multiflora corollis campanulatis æqualibus genitalibus declinatis. *Mill. Dict.* 5. *ic. xxiv. (errore ſculptoris, recius xxiii.)* 15.

LILIONARCISSUS indicus flore elegantiſſime purpuraſcente. *Weinm. Phyt.* 3. *p.* 276. *t.* 653. *f. A.*

NARCISSUS polyanthos liliacino flore. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 48. *f.* 7. (fig. Ferrarii).

LILIONARCISSUS rubeus indicus. *Ald. Hort. farnes.* 83. *t.* 82.

NARCISSUS indicus liliaceus diluto colore purpuraſcens. *Ferrar. Flor.* 117. *t.* 121.

Cape Day-Lily with the bluſh flower. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 82. *f.* 5.

(α) autumnalis; corolla magis colorata.

(β) vernalis; corolla pallidiore.

Specimen ſpontaneum capenſe varietatis β. ipſo R. S. Præſide lectum in ſuo herbario reponitur *G.*

For the above complete ſynonymy we have to thank Dr. DRYANDER.

Bulb about the ſize of a ſwan's egg, covered with numberleſs integuments

integuments of the ſame nature as thoſe we deſcribed in the article AMARYLLIS *humilis*. Scape ſolid, ancipital-compreſſed, of a cinnamon colour deeply tinged with carmine, preceding the leaves. Involucre bivalved, oblong, rather blunt, twice longer than the pedicles and nearly of the ſame colour, enclofing an 8—10 flowered umbel of large fragrant flowers, whoſe lower part is greeniſh white, upper ſuffuſed with roſe colour or pale carmine and veined. Pedicles 2—3 times longer than the germen, with which they are ſo inſenſibly connected that the joint is ſcarcely to be diſcerned. Corolla ſubregular, funnelform, rather ſtraight, nodding; ſegments ſhortly connate, unguiculately attenuate, laminæ lanceolate, ſlightly concave, recurved-patent, inner broadeſt, outer terminated by a membranouſly hooked cuſpis. Organs declined-aſſurgent; filaments adhering to the lower part of the corolla, alternately ſhorter; anthers incumbent. Germen bluntly trigonal, ſubturbinate, agreeing with pedicles and ſcape in colour. Style longer than the ſtamens, triquetral, gracileſcent. Stigma obſcurely lobed-trifid, deep carmine. Some flowers are quite regular, while others not unfrequently have the upper ſegments more conflex than the lower. According to the ſplendid plate in J. MILLER's illuſtration, the ſeeds are few and ſubgloboſe, not flat, membranouſly winged and chaffy, as in *vittata* and *longiflora*. May not β (the Cape plant) differ in this reſpect and have flat winged ſeed; if ſo, can it be deemed a variety? We ſuſpect in fact it is a diſtinct ſpecies.

(α) Was introduced into this country from Portugal in 1712, but where native is yet doubtful; the channel through which the plant has been received makes it more than probable that it is a Brazil vegetable. The older Botaniſts call its country India, which with them may mean the Eaſt-Indies, South-America, or even ſome parts of Africa: β, which MILLER tells us only differs in having paler flowers and blooming in the Spring inſtead of the Autumn, comes from the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Sir JOSEPH BANKS. This was alſo ſent by VAN ROYEN from Holland to MILLER in 1754, and flowered in the Chelſea Garden: (α) is very common in the gardens near Liſbon and Florence, at the laſt of which places it is ſold in the markets under the name of the *Belladonna Narciſſus*. Our ſeedſmen receive the bulbs yearly in abundance from Portugal, and theſe when planted cloſe to the foot of a ſouthern wall will blow annually, after they are once ſettled, which they are not in leſs than two or three years; they then produce offsets in plenty: their time of expanſion is October. This ſpecies is by no means ſo commonly cultivated as we ſhould have imagined, from its beauty, fragrance, and eaſy culture, it would have been before this time. *G.*

Syd.t Edwards del.t Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.e Geo: Crescent Apr.l 1.1804.

MUSCARI MOSCHATUM. MUSK GRAPE-HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, varie campaniformis, ſexdentata. *Stigm.* 1. *Capſ.* trilobo-trigona (angulis alato-extenuatis?) *Sem.* plura, ſubgloboſa (columellæ affixa?) *Tournef. Linn. fil. (ex MS^to. ad ſchedulas Bankſianas tranſcripto) et Desfont.*

OBS. *Huc* HYACINTHUS monſtroſus, comoſus (No. 133.) botryoides (No. 157.) racemoſus (No. 122.) *una cum* MUSCARI maritimo et parviflora. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 308, 9. *Sectio percommoda et facilis, antiquitus indigitata; plurimis hodiernis Botanicis equidem neglecta, Tournefortio tamen, recentius juniore Linnæo, nuperrime Uſtero atque Desfontaines in genus evocata; ab ea* HYACINTHORUM *diſgnoſcenda corolla haud ſexpartita vel longius fiſſa; porro (ex* Linn. fil.) *capſula alatim trigona, ſeminibus non membranuceo-planis, atque columellæ, nec utrinque interiori margini diſſepimenti, annexis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MUSCARI *moſchatum*; racemo multifloro, oblongo-ovato; corolla horizontali, urceolato-cylindrica, collo arctato breviſſimo fiſſili in coronulam membranaceam lacéram et limbum minutum ſexfidum rotatum et cito ſphacelatum ſoluto. G.

HYACINTHUS *Muſcari. Sp. Pl.* 454. *Hort. Cliff.* 126. *Upſ.* 85. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 458. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Ruſſel It. Alepp.* 2. 250. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 169.

MUSCARI *muſcarimi. Uſt. Ann. St.* 2. *p.* 15.

MUSCARI *racemoſus. Mill. Dict.* 3. racemoſo *a Willd. in Synonymo male adpoſitus.*

MUSCARI moſchatum griſeo obſoleto flore. *Tournef.* 348.

HYACINTHUS moſchatus odoratiſſimus. *Weinm. Phyt.* 583. *f.* 6.

HYACINTHUS racemoſus moſchatus. *Bauh. Pin.* 43. *Raii Hiſt.* 1162.

MUSCARI obſoletiore flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 178. *Mor. p.* 2. *ſ.* 4. *f.* 6. 7. *Hort. Eyſt. Ord. Vern.* 2. *t.* 13. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS

HYACINTHUS botryoides major mofch. f. Mufcari flore flavo et cineritio. *Park. Par.* 112. *n.* 1, 2. *t.* 113. *f.* 3, 4.
MUSCARI flavum et Clufii. *Ger. emac.* 120. *f.* 1, 2.
NARCISSUS. 5. *Camerar.* 442. C.
BOLBO vomitorio. *Caft. Durant.* 81.

Bulb tunicate, ovate, white. Leaves four or thereabouts, lorate-linear, fomewhat convolutely concave, 7—10 inches long and about half a one broad, bluntifh, thickifh, lax, furrounding the fcape, which is weak, fhorter, fmooth, cylindrical; raceme clofifh, oblong-ovate; flowers fparfe horizontal; pedicles very fhort, iffuing from hollows funk in the rachis; bractes minute, ftill fhorter, lacerate. Corolla narrow, ovate-urceolate, obfcurely three-cornered, fplitting at the neck into a minute, rotate, fexpartite limb, and a yet fmaller prominent torn coronet terminating its very narrow orifice, the firft the continuation of the outer cuticle, the fecond of the inner, both quickly fading, while the more fubftantial part of the flower remains for fome time unchanged. Stamens twice fhorter than the corolla, almoft entirely adnate, alternate ones longer, anthers fmall, dark-coloured with yellow pollen. Germen ovate, acutely trigonal; ftyle fhort; ftigma obfcurely trifid, capitate-trigonal. The flowers are larger than thofe of the other fpecies, of little beauty, but amply recompenfing the want of it by their extreme fragrance; from which circumftance the Turks have given it the appellation of Muscari, the fcent refembling that of certain paftilles they ufe to perfume their chambers, which are known by the fame name: it was brought from the gardens in the vicinity of Conftantinople, according to Clusius, about 1554. Dr. Patrick Russell found it growing wild near Aleppo, till when its precife habitat was not fatisfactorily afcertained. The Italians call it *Mufchio greco.* There is a yellow fort, called *Tibcadi Mufcari* by the Dutch Floriſts, fuppofed to be a mere variety, the fragrance of which is ſtill more exquifite, and we are told that fine roots of it fell for a guinea a piece in Holland. We never faw it. Our variety was cultivated by Gerarde in 1597. It is a hardy plant, thrives in a fouthern afpect, propagating abundantly both by feed and offsets. G.

Sed. Fl. Mex. del. et lith. de P. Duran. Mexico Imp. de J. M. Lara.

LACHENALIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

Corolla nunquam hexapetala. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *anguſtifolia*; foliis numeroſis, craſſis, canaliculato-ſemiteretibus, ſubulatim attenuatis, extimis circa ſcapum breviorem projectis; racemo conferto, cylindraceo, pedicellis capillaribus corolla crateroideo-campanulata duplo brevioribus. G.

LACHENALIA *anguſtifolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 381. *Coll. Suppl.* 47. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 173.

Root a ſmall tunicated bulb. Leaves numerous, thick, fleſhy, ſemicylindric, linear-ſubulate, depreſſed or ſlightly channelled, longer than the ſcape, round which the outer ones are laxly recumbent; ſcape compreſſed-round, 4—6 inches high, ſpotted; raceme cylinder-ſhaped, cloſely 12—20-flowered; bractes membranous, ovate, concave, acute, decurrent, twice ſhorter than the capillary pedicles, theſe again twice ſhorter than the corolla, which is ſix-parted, bowl-ſhaped or campanulate with an ample rounded baſe, outer ſegments ovate, rather acute, broader, but at the ſame time ſhorter, marked upwards on each ſurface with a longitudinal browniſh ſtain; inner obovate-oblong; ſtamens even with theſe, gently incurved, conflex; anthers erect, hung inwards from their backs, of a colour between vermilion and brown; ſtyle equal to the ſtamens, rather curved. Stigma obſolete; germen green, trigonal-

trigonal-ovate, marked with three yellowish furrows. Flowers fragrant; expand about April; but are not produced every year with us; increases easily by offsets; should be kept with other Cape bulbs.

Our drawing was taken from a plant imported from the Cape by Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes. It comes so near to Lachenalia *hyacinthoides*, that from the drawing and description of Jacquin, we cannot make out a specific distinction; however, upon comparing living specimens of both plants, such may be found. *G.*

ADDENDUM.

No. 728, p. 2, l. 22. after "shining," insert "on their first emersion from "the ground, but losing gradually all gloss."

Lyd Edwards del Pub.by T.Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Apr: 1 1804. F.S.

MASSONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED MASSONIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *anguſtifolia (acaulis)* foliis lanceolato-oblongis nudis; thyrſo congeſto; tubo pedicellis duplo breviore, laciniis oblongo-ovatis reflexis longiore, filamentis æquali; ore ferme clauſo. *G.*

MASSONIA *anguſtifolia. Linn. Suppl.* 193. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 405. *t.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28.

MASSONIA *lanceolata. Thunb. Diſſ. Nov. Gen. Plant.* 2. 40. *Prod.* 60.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves two, ſmooth, oppoſite or lateral and contiguous with their inner edges parallel, generally upright and about three times higher than the ſub-glomerated thyrſe, the baſe of which is even with the ground. Bracles ſhorter than pedicles and nearly of the ſame ſhape with the leaves, but ſmaller. Corolla tubular, twice ſhorter than pedicles, narrow cylindrical, with its orifice nearly cloſed by the ſtyle and tumid baſes of the filaments; ſegments oblong-ovate, reflected to beneath the filaments, with a tranſverſe plait at their baſe; filaments as long as the tube, campanulately conflex, ſubſeſſile, gracileſcent; anthers ſmall, incumbent. Germen triſulcate, cylinder-ſhaped; ſtyle equal to the filaments attenuated, obſcurely three-channelled, angular; ſtigma obſolete, red. Flowers exceeding ſweet, ſmelling ſomething like the common ſingle oriental Hyacinth; of a watery-white colour, greeniſh

greeniſh at the ends of the ſegments; the honey-like liquid that it ſecretes does not as in many ſpecies riſe even with the brim of the tube, but is to be found only towards its bottom.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope on the ſummit of the Onderſte Roggeveldt mountain, where it flowers in Auguſt; with us in January. Brought over by MASSON in 1775. To be kept in peat earth on a front ſhelf in the green-houſe.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington. It propagates by offsets and ſeeds without much difficulty. *G.*

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1804 F. Sansom sculp

CERBERA AHOUAI. OVAL-LEAVED CERBERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus patens. *Cor.* 5-partitus patens. *Cor.* infundibuliformis; tubo clavato, fauce 5-angulari 5-dentata: limbo magno 5-partito obliquo. *Antheræ* conniventes. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 2-lobum. *Drupa* magna latere fulcata ac 2-punctata, fœta nuce offea 4-valvi 2-loculari 2-sperma. JUSSIEU.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERBERA *Ahouai*; foliis ovatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 303. *Reich.* 1. 590.
CERBERA *Ahovai. Willd.* 1. 1222. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 293. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Repos. t.* 231.
THEVETIA. *Hort. Cliff.* 75.
AHOUAI. *Thev. Antart.* 66. *Tournef. Inst.* 658. *Raii Hist.* 1676.
AHOAI major. *Pis. Bras.* 308?
Arbor americana, foliis pomi, fructu triangulo. *Bauh. Pin.* 434.

A native of Brazil and of some of the West-Indian islands, where it grows to a tree ten feet high, having a crooked stem, and bearing, as is said, some resemblance to our apple-tree. In the stove it forms a handsome ever-green shrub and produces its flower in clusters at or near the extremities of the branches, and not, as represented in the miserable figure of PISO, in the alæ of the leaves. This figure is however most probably entirely imaginary and made from the description only. The wood when cut is said to have a very offensive smell, and every part of the tree abounds with a milky juice supposed to be highly deleterious. The hard shells of the

nuts

nuts are uſed by the Indians for the ſame purpoſe as morris-bells were formerly, and in ſome few places ſtill are, applied in this country; a number of them, being ſtrung together and faſtened on a kind of bracelet, are thus tied round their arms and legs, both for the ſake of ornament and of ſound in dancing. Calyx divided half-way in five ſegments acute and reflected. Tube of corolla nearly ſtraight, dilated at the upper part but cloſed at the mouth, where it is marked with five deep furrows: Limb divided into five oval ſegments, oblique or twiſted, with undulated margins. Anthers five, on very ſhort filaments, encloſed in the upper inflated part of the tube. Style the length of the tube: Stigma bifid, top-ſhaped, ſurrounded at the baſe by a circle of greeniſh glands, whence apparently diſtils a honey, with which, in the ſpecimen we examined, the whole tube was filled; it was colourleſs, very ſweet and perfectly free from any nauſeous or acrid taſte, notwithſtanding the poiſonous quality of the other juices of the plant.

CERBERA *Thevetia* and our tree appear to be congeners; but GÆRTNER obſerves that CERBERA *Manghas* will by no means unite in the ſame genus.

In natural order, JUSSIEU agrees with LINNÆUS in aſſigning it a ſtation with the *apocineæ* (*contortæ*, Lin.) but thus ſeparates it in his ſyſtem from GARDENIA and HILLIA; with which, particularly the latter, it ſeems to us to have conſiderable affinity in the flower and habit, though not in the fruit. Propagated by cuttings or from imported ſeeds, as it never produces any with us. Cultivated by MILLER in 1739. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S in May 1801.

Syd. Edwards del *Pub.d by T.Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Apr.1 1804.* *F.Sansom sculp*

BANKSIA ERICÆFOLIA. HEATH-LEAVED BANKSIA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Amentum squamatum. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Antheræ* in cavitate laminarum sessiles. *Caps.* bivalvis. *Sem.* bipartibile. *L. sup.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BANKSIA *ericæfolia*; foliis approximatis acerosis truncato-emarginatis glabris. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 127. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 536. *Bot. Repos.* 156. *Cavan. Icon. vol.* 6. *t.* 538.

The Banksia, a genus so named in honour of its first discoverer, the President of the Royal Society, in a voyage round the world with Captain COOK, is very nearly allied to Protea, and like that appears to contain a great number of species of very various forms and size. Our present plant forms a handsome shrub, thrives freely, and has flowered in several collections; our drawing was taken from that of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, in April 1802.

The beauty of the flower consists very much in the length of the style; which, from the stigma being long retained within the anthers, is fancifully bent into a loop: when the efflorescence is complete, the petals expand and set the stigma at liberty. The flower is considered by some as monopetalous, but the petals, in BANKSIA *ericæfolia* at least, adhere so slightly at the base only, that they can hardly be kept from separating when removed from the receptacle. The germen in this species is surrounded with brown hairs very like that of many of the Proteæ. We could not discover any other calyx than the squama of the Amentum, in no respect like that described by GÆRTNER. A native of New-Holland. By no means tender, and may be kept in a greenhouse with Proteas and other Cape shrubs. Propagated by seeds and by cuttings.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, 87 Geo Crescent Apr. 1. 1807 F. Sansom

SANSEVIERA SESSILIFLORA. CHINESE SANSEVIERA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, monopetala, tubulosa, limbo sexpartito, revoluto. *Stam.* a laciniarum basi libera. *Bacca* trilocularis; loculis monospermis. *Thunb. Nov. Gen.* LIRIOPE. *Loureir.* SALMIA. *Cavan.* ALETRIS. *Gærtn.*

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ, perennes, soboliferæ. Radix crassa, carnosa, transversim prorepens. Scapus simplex, medius, modo extrafoliaceus. Flores racemose vel simplicissime spicati. Folia omnia radicalia, bifaria, canaliculata, gradatim altiora, extima vaginæformia. Capsulæ loculamenta unum aut duo sæpius supprimuntur.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANSEVIERA *sessiliflora*; foliis subgramineis, e canaliculato-convolutis et rigidis lanceolato-explicatis et lentescentibus, erecto-reflectentibus, glabris, nervosis; scapo nudo, extrafoliaceo; floribus sessilibus, suberectis, subappressis, in spica solitariis; limbo tubum fere superante. *G.*

OBS. *Spica in nostro specimine polygama; superius masculina, abortantibus pistillis. An character perpetuus? Vix.*

LIRIOPE spicata. Lour. coch. 201, *etsi ab aliis* SANSEVIERÆ zeylanicæ *in synonymo adposita, nostræ plantæ, cujus itidem concivis, affinior videtur; attamen utriusque distincta satis, quantum liceat de adeo rudi adumbratione judicare.*

Sistitur in Icone foliorum fasciculus junior, tenerior; idem adultus triplo evadit procerior. G.

Herb soboliferous, growing in sparse, distant, fascicles. Root thick, fleshy, horizontal, creeping. Leaves about eight in

in each faſcicle, bifarious, convolute, ſterile, outermoſt gradually ſhorter; from an upright, rigid, channelled ſomewhat petiol-like baſe, they gradually flatten into a lanceolate lamina, ſlightly channelled and keeled, with the ſides more or leſs deflected; lucid, quite ſmooth, nerved, inner ſurface darker coloured; the full grown ones are nearly three times higher than the ſcape; thoſe figured in the plate had ſcarcely attained one-third of their height; in this ſtate are not unlike thoſe of the Lily of the Valley. Scape extrafoliaceous, riſing from its peculiar bud in the runner of the root, together with the rachis not more than 5—6 inches high, to the rachis from the ground about one and a half, gracileſcent, upwards interruptedly angled and coloured, with longiſh exciſions or niches, at the baſe of which ſits the flower. Spike roundiſh, flowers many, 14—17, ſeſſile, irregularly ſparſe, fragrant, of a dull fleſh or pink colour, removed from each other about the diſtance of their own length; ſupported by broad-ovate membranous bractes, cloſely fitted to the tube. Corolla perſiſtent, upright, adpreſſed, tubular, with a limb about equal to the tube, ſix-parted and recurvedly reflected; tube obſcurely angled, ſlightly tumid at the baſe; ſegments linear-oblong, flat, rather pointed, outer ſomewhat broader, longer, and more obtuſe. Filaments filiform, ſpringing from the mouth of the tube, upright, ſcarcely divergent, about equal to the limb; anthers ſhort, linear-oblong, erect. Germen ſuperior, ovate, obſoletely trigonal, pinkiſh; ſtyle ſubperſiſtent, ſharply triquetral, thicker than the filaments, clavately enlarged upwards, into a trialately three-lobed ſtigma, ſomewhat creſt-ſhaped. In our ſpecimens, the piſtils on the upper two-thirds of the ſpike were abortive; poſſibly owing to the feebleneſs of the plant. The corolla has a ſtrong *prima facie* reſemblance to that of the oriental Hyacinth.

The ſpecies is quite new to us. Was introduced by Mr. Evans of Stepney, who received it from China.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wykes's, Kenſington, where it flowered for the firſt time, in the tan-pit of their ſtove, laſt January. Seems as if it would ripen the ſeeds; but at all events will be eaſily propagated by dividing the roots. An excellent account and figure of Sanseviera *zeylanica* will be found in the enſuing number of the Coromandel Plants. G.

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BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XX.

FLEURS CHARMANTES! par vous la nature est plus belle;
Dans ses brillans tableaux l'art vous prend pour modèle;
Simple tribut du cœur, vos dons sont chaque jour
Offerts par l'amitié, hasardés par l'amour.
D'embellir la beauté vous obtenez la gloire;
Le laurier vous permet de parer la victoire. DE LILLE.

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MDCCCIV.

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TAGETES LUCIDA. SWEET-SCENTED TAGETES, or CHILI MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* aristis 5 erectis. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, 5-dentatus, tubulosus. *Flosculi* radii 4, persistentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TAGETES *lucida*; foliis simplicibus connatis ovatis argute ferratis ciliatis. *Cavan. Icon.* 264. *v.* 3. *n.* 289.
TAGETES *lucida*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 359.

A native of Chili; of the greater value as, contrary to its more gaudy congeners, it has an agreeable smell. This plant has been accurately described by CAVANILLES from the Madrid garden, whence it was introduced into this country. This author does not notice that the leaves are full of pellucid points, giving them an appearance as if perforated when held up to the light; but this circumstance is common to some other species of Tagetes. He describes the pappus as consisting of usually five unequal aristæ, but there are in fact but two, which are equal, somewhat divaricate upwards, about one-third the length of the seed, minutely jagged on the outside; except these, we could observe only the mere remains of the tube of the floret. The number of the aristæ must be therefore less limited in the generic character or this must be separated from the genus.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's. The root is perennial and may be increased by parting, or fresh plants may be raised from seeds, which it produces freely. Is sufficiently hardy to resist moderate frost, but if sheltered in the winter will be more secure, as well as keep longer in flower. Will live in any soil, but thrives best in a strong loam.

Wd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent May 1 1804. E Sansom sculp

LOBELIA GRACILIS. SLENDER-STEMMED LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *L.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capſ.* infera, 2 ſeu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *gracilis*; foliis ovatis inciſis, caule diviſo, racemis terminalibus ſubnudis, corollæ labio ſuperiore barbato.

LOBELIA gracilis. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 340.

Our drawing of this lively annual was taken at Mr. COLVILLE's, King's-Road, Chelſea, in September laſt, but was firſt raiſed in the garden of GEORGE HIBBERTS, Eſq. at Clapham, in 1801, from ſeeds ſent by his Collector from the Cape of Good Hope. It is an annual of eaſy culture if it ripen its ſeeds, which it will not do in this country unleſs raiſed on a gentle hot bed in the Spring and planted out about the latter end of May.

In ſeveral of the Lobelias it is not eaſy to determine whether the capſule be ſuperior or inferior; in ſome the calyx adheres only to the lower part of the capſule, leaving ſo large a portion free, that it may be conſidered as much a *capſula ſupera* as *infera*. This is remarkably the caſe in this ſpecies.

We have ſome ſuſpicion that our plant may be the Lobelia *patula* of THUNBERG, but from his very imperfect deſcription alone, it is impoſſible to aſcertain this. It agrees with his obſervation of ſeldom having flowers and leaves at the ſame time, but as he ſays "caulibus patulo diffuſis," his plant would not ſeem to be an annual with only one ſtalk, therefore we have not dared to adopt the name of *patula*.

Wed Edwards del Pub by T Curtis St Georges Cricket Ground May 1 1824 F Sansom sculp

INDIGOFERA CYTISOIDES. ANGULAR-STALKED INDIGO.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. *Corollæ* carina utrinque calcari ſubulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA *cytiſoides*; foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatiſque, racemis axillaribus, caule fruticoſo. *Syſt. Veg.* 564. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 519. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 23.

INDIGOFERA *cytiſoides. Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 401. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 2. *p.* 58. *t.* 235. *Thunb. Prod.* 133.

PSORALEA *cytiſoides. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1076.

LOTUS africana fruteſcens, flore ſpicato rubicundo. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 167. *t.* 84.

GENISTA capenſis ſpinoſa, liguſtri folio, pentaphyllos, floribus ſpicatis rubris. *Pluk. Almag.* 166. *t.* 185. *f.* 5.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced into the Kew Garden, by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774, and flowered at the late Dr. PITCAIRN's, in 1779, but as yet by no means common, even in our more general collections.

There is one diſtinguiſhing mark of this ſpecies that we have not ſeen noticed by any author, the great roughneſs of the leaflets, eſpecially on the under ſide, ariſing from very minute ſpines cloſely adpreſſed to the leaf, hardly viſible to the naked eye, but readily detected by paſſing the leaf along the lips or other tender part of the ſkin. In other reſpects this ſhrub is ſo well deſcribed by LINNÆUS in the Species Plantarum,

Plantarum, as to make any repetition unneceſſary. The variety figured by Jacquin, if accurately coloured, has the advantage of being more ſhewy than ours, the wings of the corolla being of a bright red and the other parts of a delicate lilac. The ſtipulæ in his figure are black; this we have ſometimes ſeen, but more uſually with us they are of the ſame green with the reſt of the plant.

Flowers in July, but by artificial heat, which it bears well, may be made to bloſſom much earlier. In ſome collections where this plant has long been preſerved, its flower-buds which appear annually late in the year, decay without ever expanding. May be propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in February 1803.

Jn.d Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Cotherell Mar 1 1804 P Sarson sc.

ANDROSACE VILLOSA. HAIRY ANDROSACE.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corolla* tubus ovatus: ore glanduloſo. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, globoſa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROSACE *villoſa*; foliis piloſis perianthiis hirſutis. *Sp. Pl.* 203. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 192. *Scop. Fl. Carn. n.* 202. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. t.* 332. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

ANDROSACE villoſa. *Jacq. Collect.* 1. *p.* 193. *t.* 12. *f.* 3.? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 798.?

ARETIA foliis ovatis villoſis, ſcapis umbellatis. *Haller. Helv. n.* 620.

CHAMÆJASME. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. 869.

SEDUM alpinum 4. *Cluſ. Pan.* 489. *Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 62.

Notwithſtanding all the pains that VON WULFEN, in JACQUIN's Collectanea, has taken to eſtabliſh a diſtinction between his ANDROSACE *villoſa* and *Chamæjaſme*, we confeſs ourſelves ſtill to have been at a loſs to decide to which of theſe ſpecies our plant belongs, nor can we perſuade ourſelves that the reverend author has ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed a ſpecific diſtinction between them. If really different, we ſhould be inclined to conſider our plant as the one intended by LINNÆUS, SCOPOLI, and JACQUIN in his Flora Auſtriaca, under this title, and that figured in JACQUIN's Collectanea, as a new ſpecies not noticed by any preceding author.

The hairineſs of the leaves in the cultivated plant, at leaſt, is not at all to be depended upon; in one we ſaw laſt year at Mr. LODDIGES, the leaves were ſo thickly covered with long white hairs, as to give the whole a hoary appearance; in the

ſame

fame this year the leaves are of a deep green colour, with comparatively few hairs; nor are they in all ſpecimens equally obtuſe at the point; thoſe in the one from which our drawing was taken being much more acute than in Mr. LODDIGES's plants, though undoubtedly the ſame ſpecies. HALLER ſays it has both obtuſe and lanceolate leaves; indeed the whole of his excellent deſcription leaves no room to doubt of the identity of his plant with ours.

The ſcape is red, very erect, as in the figure in JACQUIN's Flora Auſtriaca, and the umbel, as in that, is ſurrounded with an involucre of 5—7 leaflets, ſimilar to the leaves but ſomewhat narrower. Pedicles about the length of the involucre. Calyx rather ovate-campanulate than turbinate and deeply divided into five conniving ſegments. Corolla white, but marked at the centre with a bright red or yellow eye: tube perfectly ovate, yellowiſh, cloſely embraced by the calyx: limb 5-cleft, ſegments roundiſh, quite entire, or ſometimes ſlightly emarginate: faux a circular opening, through which the five yellow anthers are diſcernible, the glands and plicæ, deſcribed by HALLER and other authors, being very minute and not cloſing this part. Filaments attached to the lower part of the tube. Germen orbicular, depreſſed at top: ſtyle ſhort, erect: ſtigma capitate. Scentleſs. Taſte of the leaves ſlightly and not unpleaſantly acid. Some of the above characters correſpond with VON WULFEN's ANDROSACE *villoſa*, others with his *Chamæjaſme*; but the former may perhaps, as before obſerved, be a new ſpecies diſtinguiſhed more eſpecially by the glaucous colour of the leaves and the involucre conſiſting of only two or three leaflets.

Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Propagated by parting the roots. Though perfectly hardy with reſpect to cold, theſe alpine plants are ſure to be ſoon loſt, unleſs planted in a pot; and as they flower very early, they ſucceed beſt if ſheltered by a hand-glaſs or common glaſs frame. During the Summer it is neceſſary to keep them entirely in the ſhade.

Ed Edwards del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent May 1.1824 F Lambert sculp

TRITOMA MEDIA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED TRITOMA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala, campanulato-cylindracea, 6-dentata, explicata. *Stam.* receptaculo germinis insita, rectissima, libera, exserta, alterna plurimum longiora. *Stigm.* punctum obscurius penicillatum, stylum acute finiens. *Caps.* cartilagineo-rigescens, ovata, obtuse trigona. *Sem.* 2-ordinum, plurima, triquetra, varieve angulata, sibi invicem adaptata. G.

OBS. *Herbæ perennantes de C. B. spei. Radix rhizoma cæspitosim soboliferum, crassius fibratum; folia scirpoidea, radicalia, ambientia, de collo convolutim fasciculato divergenter erecta, carina et canali facta argute triangularia, attenuata sursum. Scapus centralis simplicissimus. Flores penduli, racemose spicati, imbricatim conferti. Fructus erigitur. Sem. nigra, hedris lævibus, angulis extenuatis. Genus primo* ALETRIDEM, *recentius ad* VELTHEIMIAM *redactum, etsi revera* ALOES *plura habeat, a qua dignoscatur tamen foliorum natura haud adeo insigniter succulento vel spongioso-crassa; corolla non ex laciniis levissime cohærentibus (quarum intimæ 3 sua latera habent libera) conflata; potissimum vero staminibus longius exsertis, alterne perdisparibus, neque assurgentibus; denuo capsula cartilagineo-dura. A* VELTHEIMIA *distat capsula non pendula, neve membranacco-inflata, nec maxima cum loculis alato-compressis atque submonospermis; ultra, filamentis haud corollæ accretis, præter habitum non bulbosum aliundeque diversum. Ab* ALETRIDE *rursus* (farinosam *intelligimus, quæ a* fragrante *item heterogenea) corolla non tuberculatim rugosa; staminibus haud corollæ adfixis; stylo haud in 3 solutili, indoleque in universum abunde aliena. Huc* VELTHEIMIA uvaria *et* pumila. TRITOMA τρις *et* τεμνω seco; *ob foliorum acies trinas acutas.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA *media* foliis e lata basi longe attenuatis, glaucis, omni scabritie nudis, tenerrimis, extimis facile refractis; spica oblonga, pyramidata; corolla clavato-cylindrica; crenis patulis. G.

ALETRIS *farmentosa. Bot. Rep. tab.* 54.
VELTHEIMIA *repens. Ejusd. Recens.* 18. 63.

Easily

Eaſily diſtinguiſhed from *Uvaria* by its ſmaller glaucous leaves, the edges and keel of which are not prickly ſerrate as in that; from *pumila* again by its leaves being not ſo ſmall nor ſo linear, the corolla neither cyathiformly campanulate nor ſo ſhort. Our plant is nearly as much larger than the laſt as it is ſmaller than the firſt; hence we have called it *media*, *ſarmentoſa* being abſurdly erroneous and *repens* not exact, beſides applying equally to the three ſpecies.

Introduced, as we are told, into this country by Mr. Williams, Nurſeryman at Turnham-Green, who has many very rare Cape liliaceous plants. The ſtem is higher than the leaves, and ſometimes attains three feet, but more commonly does not exceed one and a half. The flowers are produced early in the Winter; have no ſcent.

It has ſtood in the open ground with us during the three laſt Winters; but we have always cut off the flowering ſtem and placed it in water within doors; the other parts of the plant have endured the weather without protection, and grown vigoroully the following Summer.

It is more uſually treated as a hardy green-houſe plant, and kept in deep pots of light earth. Propagates very faſt by ſuckers. *G.*

Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent May 1, 1804

LACHENALIA PURPUROCÆRULEA. PURPLE-BLUE LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

OBS. *Corolla ei* ALOES *ſimillima, ejus laciniæ vero ſunt liberæ extimæque breviores, nec æquales atque obiter connatæ; filamenta quoque nonnihil adnata, nec libera, neque inſertionem ſuam ad juncturam germinis et corollæ habentia. Ambæ in eo ultra analogæ, quod habeant corollas tam regulares quam irregulares et ſubbilabiatas cum organis aſſurgentibus. Habitu equidem longius recedunt. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *purpurocærulea* foliis ſubbinis, ſublanceolatis; ſcapo craſſo erecto; racemo multifloro, confertiore, cylindraceo-ſpicato, faſtigiante; corolla adſcendente, e curtato-cylindrica reflexo-campanulata, parum inæquali; ſtaminibus ſigillatim aſſurgentibus, divergentibus, longioribus. *G.*

LACHENALIA *purpurocærulea. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 388. *Coll.* 5. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 177. *Bot. Rep. t.* 251.

(α) foliis puſtulatis.
(β) foliis lævibus.

Bulb tunicated, depreſſed-ſphærical, whitiſh. Leaves generally two, oppoſite, from convolute upright baſes flatly lanceolate, acuminate, recumbent, and, except at the lower part, very thickly beſet with ſmall bliſter-like weals on the upper ſurface. Scape upright, round, thick, twice ſhorter than the leaves. Raceme ſpike-formed, many-flowered, ſparſe, rather thickſet,

thickfet, cylindric, conically narrowed towards the fummit. Pedicles fhorter than the corolla, longer than the fmall pale ovate fubulate bracte. Corolla adfcendent, fegments converging downwards into a very fhort trigibbous tube, diverging upwards into a reflexed patent campanulate form; inner ones fubcuneate, rather the longeft. Stamens divergent, feparately affurgent, fomewhat longer than the corolla. Stigma obfolete.

Jacquin compares the fcent of the bloom to May. Blooms about May; fhould be treated as a hardy green-houfe plant, and kept in a mixture of peat and loam.

A native of the Cape, from whence the prefent fpecimen was received by Mr. Williams, Nurferyman, of Turnham-Green, who has alfo a variety with leaves that are not bliftered. *G.*

S.t Edwards del. Pub.h by T.Curtis. St.Geo. Crescent Mar. 1.1824 F.Sansom sculp.

SCILLA BIFOLIA. TWO-LEAVED SQUIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 663.

OBS. *Recte rejecerunt* LINK *et* HOFFMANSEGG, *utpote fallaces, cunctas differentias ad distinguendam* SCILLAM *ab* ORNITHOGALO *hactenus adductas; sub eodem manentes, priorem corollam habere multo teneriorem, nec non nervo medio principi, unde derivant alii tenuissimi et ferme obsoleti, percurri; eam alterius iisdem pluribus, proximis, varicosioribus insigniri, atque ad paginam inferiorem insuper viridescere; subjungentes, quod si isti viderentur characteres nimium vagi, invalidi, aut obscuri, uniri debere genera, dum de colore florum binæ optimæ repetantur subdivisiones. Species adnumeraverunt xxvii, e quibus utique volunt eliminatas* unifoliam *cum* anthericoide, *easdem censentes* ORNITHOGOLO *magis analogas. Genera conjunxit* Lamarck. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *bifolia* foliis subbinis, lato-linearibus, convoluto-canaliculatis, longius conduplicatis, subcaudatim finientibus; racemo 3—8-floro, rariusculo, subcorymboso, subsparso, ebracteato *(fere?)*; corolla rotata; germine trigono, ovato-pyramidato; stylo acuminate definente. G.

SCILLA *bifolia. Sp. Pl.* 443. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 329. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 444. *Jacq. Austr.* 2. *p.* 11. *t.* 117. *With. Arrang.* 338. *Eng. Bot. t.* 24. *Smith Fl. Brit.* 7. 365. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 128. *Link et Hoffm. Berlin. Geselt. Naturforsch. neue schrift. B.* 4. *p.* 20. *Annals of Bot.* 1. *p.* 104. *Thuil. Fl. de Par. n.* 156.

HYACINTHUS stellatus Fuchsii. *Ger. emac.* 106.

HYACINTHUS cæruleus mas minor. *Fuchs. Hist.* 837. et albicans seu feminea, *ib.* 838.

HYACINTHUS stellaris bifolius germanicus. *Bauh. Pin.* 45.

HYACINTHUS stellatus bifolius vernus dumetorum flore cæruleo. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 579. *Mor. Hist.* 2. *s.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 15. Star-Hyacinth. *Pet. H. Brit. t.* 67. *f.* 5.

OBS. *Variat floribus cæruleis albis et carneis. Rarius subbracteata.*

Bulb

Bulb tunicated, oblong-oval. Leaves two, ſeldom three, oppoſite, conduplicate, for ſome diſtance downwards, then bifarioufly diverging, broad-linear, convolute channelled, obtuſely keeled, ſhortly attenuated upwards and ſubcaudately terminated, obſcurely ſtriate, ſhorter than the ſtem, which is upright 4—7 inches high, rather lax, ending in a 2—8-flowered generally ebracteate raceme, ſometimes approaching the ſhape of a corymb, at others of a thyrſe, ſometimes nearly diſtich, at others ſecund. Corolla ſtellately patent, ſegments oblong, blunt, equal, with a varicoſe middle nerve. Stamens ſlightly adnate to the bottom part of the corolla, ſubulate, equal, rather ſhorter than the ſegments, patent; anthers blue, verſatile. Germen trigonal-oval, beakedly continued into a triquetral ſtyle nearly of its own length, pointed upwards and ended by an almoſt imperceptibly pencilled ſtigma. Varies with blue, white, and pink flowers.

A native of England, but rare, and only found in ſome woody ſpots in the Weſt; common about Paris and in the more ſouthern parts of Europe.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſ. Grimwood and Wykes's. A very uſeful monograph on this genus will be found in the firſt number of the "Annals of Botany," tranſlated from the German of Meſſrs. Hoffmansegg and Link, who have enumerated and defined twenty-ſeven of the ſpecies. *G.*

S. Edwards del. Pubd by Curtis Strand, Oxford St. & Mon.th Row, Pimlico.

HELONIAS BULLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED HELONIAS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-ſexpartita, æqualis, perſiſtens. *Stam.* corolla longiora vel ſubæqualia, ad germinis et corollæ commiſſuram inſerta. *Germ.* trilobato-pulvinatum. *Styli (Stigmata?)* revoluto-patentes, ſtaminibus valde breviores. *Capſ.* 3, junctæ, ſurſum roſtratæ atque ſolutæ, intus dehiſcentes. *Sem.* 1—2 (rarius 3) in ſingulis capſulis, varia, ſitu erecta. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *bullata* foliis radicalibus, ſpathulato-lanceolatis, deorſum longius attenuatis, ſubconvoluto-concavis, recumbenter recurvatis, ſcapum ſubaphyllum remote ſquamatum confertim ambientibus; racemo ſpicato, cylindraceo-ovato, brevi, denſo. G.

HELONIAS *bullata. Sp. Pl.* 485. *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 349. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 491. *Am. Acad.* 3. 12. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 273. *Bot. Rep. t.* 352. *Redoute Lil. t.* 13. Excluſis *Plukenet* et *Moriſon* paſſim citatis.

HELONIAS *lanceolata. Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 1. 212.

VERATRUM ſcapo fiſtuloſo et ſquamoſo, ſpica ſtricta. *Trew. Ehret. n.* 41. *t.* 77.

VERATRUM racemo ſimpliciſſimo corollis patentibus, &c. *Mill. ic.* 181. *t.* 272.

OBS. *Abſonus* bullatæ *titulus de alieniſſima Plukeneto adumbrata planta, quaſi eadem quæ noſtra fuiſſet, a Linnæo deſumptus eſt. Amant rubere folia.* G.

Root perennial, fibrous. Leaves perennial, radical, heaped round the ſtem, from upright reflected, ſometimes arranged in

in the form of a widely-expanded roſe, lanceolate, attenuated into a broad convolute petiole-like baſe, with nerves prominent on the lower ſurface, and generally tinged with a dull reddiſh colour. Scape ſimple, upright, hollow, thickiſh, and tumid at the baſe; attenuated upwards, with diſtant, adpreſſed, ſparſe ſcales, which become at laſt obſolete. Raceme ſpiked, cloſe, ſhort, oblong-ovate; pedicles of the ſame colour as the flowers, nearly of their length, and appearing to be their tube; bractes none. Corolla paliſh purple, hexapetalous-ſix-parted, patent, equal; ſegments lanceolate-ligulate, flat, firm, ſmooth, continuous with the pedicles. Stamens overtopping the corolla, inſerted at its junction with the germen, patent; anthers incumbent, purpliſh blue. Germen obovate, tritoroſely lobed; ſtyles, or rather ſtigmas, narrow lorate, channelled, revolutely patent. Capſule ſubtricoccous or compounded of three joined inwards, appearing as if one, diverging upwards, beaked by the perſiſtent ſtyles, each ſplitting inwards, the whole ſurrounded by the perſiſtent remains of the corolla. Seeds few, aſſurgently erect. According to Miller, who cultivated it, ſometimes polygamous. A native of marſhy ſpots in Maryland and Penſylvania.

Hardy; but is generally kept in a pot and ſheltered along with the alpine plants to preſerve the flowers from being defaced by the winds that prevail at the time of its flowering, which is March. Very common. Should be planted in a mixture of loam and bog-earth; produces ſuckers freely enough; has no ſcent. In ſome ſeaſons it ripens the ſeed with us. *G.*

N. B. By an overſight, ſo unuſual with our moſt excellent Draughtſman, the ſcales on the ſtem have been omitted in the figure.

A. Edwards del. P. & D. Prints. Mon. Crescent, Strand. June 1 1821. E. Sandby sculp.

HELONIAS ASPHODELOIDES. GRASS-LEAVED HELONIAS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 747.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *aſphodeloides* foliis ſparſis, lineari-ſubulatis vel ſubacicularibus, ſcarioſis, pallide ſtriatis, coſtatim carinatis, margine ſcabrida; racemo thyrſiformi; bracteis ſetaceis, vagis, in petiolo imis mediiſve, nunc etiam ſummis atque flori adpoſitis. *G.*

HELONIAS *aſphodeloides. Sp. Pl.* 485. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 491. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 274.

XEROPHYLLUM *ſetifolium. Michaux Bor-Amer.* 1. 211.

OBS. *Vulgo huic adjectum* Plukeneti *ſynonymon nobis nimium videtur ambiguum.* G.

Root fibrous. Leaves ſparſe, ſet rather thickly round the ſtem, numerous, narrow, not unlike thoſe of ſome pines, dry and harſh to the touch, ſtreaked with pale lines, radical ones recumbent linear-ſubulate, keeled; ſtem ones ſetaceous, partly adpreſſed, all bending the ſame way in a ſpiral direction. Stem ſimple, ſometimes a yard high. Flowers arranged in a lax, elongately thyrſeform raceme. Petioles of the ſame colour as the corollas, than which they are many times longer; each having a ſingle bracte, that is ſometimes ſituate at their baſe, at others at their middle, and often cloſe to the flower. Corolla white, quite patent; ſegments oval, flat, the three alternate ones rather the narroweſt. Filaments ſubulate, contiguous at their baſes, and inſerted under the germen, which is ſomewhat globular and pulvinately trigonal. Styles or ſtigmas, narrow-lorate, channelled, from upright revolutely patent.

Capſule

Capſule oblong-ſphæroid, far longer than the perſiſtent, ſurrounding corolla; ſubtricoccous three-pulvinately trigonal, ſeparating from the centre, and opening inwards. Seeds two in each cell or capſule, fixed to the lower part of its cavity, upright, oblong, compreſſed.

MICHAUX has neglected to mention the parts of North-America in which he found it; from others we learn that it is a native of Penſylvania and Virginia. It was brought to Kew-Gardens by Mr. YOUNG, in 1765.

Our drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGE's Nurſery, at Hackney, where it was received from America near twenty years ago, during which period the poſſeſſor has only ſeen it flower three or four times, and always about the month of June; nor do we find that others have been more fortunate. This may in ſome meaſure account for its never having been figured in any work that we are acquainted with. It is ſaid to require a mixture of bog-earth and loam, as well as to be placed in a northern aſpect; but we have ſeen it generally treated as an alpine plant, and kept in a frame.

Its uniting ſo ſtrong a reſemblance to ASPHODELUS *luteus* in habit, with ſo great a difference in character, is very remarkable in this order of plants. We have not followed MICHAUX in conſidering it a diſtinct genus from HELONIAS; he himſelf has offered no difference of character, nor do we think ſuch a ſeparation requiſite. *G.*

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Sloane Street, Brompton June 1 1804 · F. Sansom sculp

SCILLA PERUVIANA. CORYMBOSE SQUIL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 746.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *peruviana* foliis lato-linearibus, ſcapo longioribus, in orbem recumbentibus; bracteis ſolitariis pedicellos ſubæquantibus; floribus numeroſiſſimis in corymbum magnum ſubconicum congeſtis; corolla ſtellato-patente, perſiſtente; filamentis lato-ſubulatis. *G.*

SCILLA *peruviana. Sp. Pl.* 442. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 328. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 444. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 127. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 296. *Link et Hoffm. Berlin. Geſ. Nat. neue ſchrift. b.* 4. *p.* 19. *Annals of Bot.* 1. *p.* 103.

SCILLA *peruviana. Mill. Dict. n.* 4. *Eriophora. n.* 10.

ORNITHOGALUM cæruleum luſitanicum latifolium. *Tourn. Inſt.* 381.

ORNITHOGALUM eriophorum peruvianum. *Tourn. Inſt.* 381.

HYACINTHUS ſtellatus peruvianus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 182.

ERIOPHORUS peruvianus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 173. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern.* 2. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS indicus bulboſus ſtellatus. *Bauh. Pin.* 47. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 1. 37. *f.* 1.

Great Spaniſh Starry Jacinth. *Park. Parad.* 25. *f.* 7.

Bulb large, ovate, tunicate. Leaves many, broad-linear, longer than the ſtem, round which they are ſpread recumbently, channelled downwards. Scape terminated by a many-flowered thickſet ſomewhat conic corymb, the peduncles in which are rather long, and each is ſupported by a ſingle membranous bracte of nearly the ſame length. Corolla perſiſtent; rotately patent, with

with lanceolate, acute ſegments; ſtamens ſhorter than theſe, broad-ſubulate, of the ſame colour as the corolla; anthers ſhort, horizontally incumbent. Flowers in May and June.

A native of Portugal; found alſo in the fields of the Algerine and Tuniſian territories by Desfontaines. Linnæus muſt have been induced to give the ſpecific title of *peruviana*, on the authority of Clusius, who received it with the notice of its coming from Peru out of the garden of Everard Munichoven, a botanical dilettante of that day, but who certainly was miſtaken in ſuppoſing it to have been brought from the above country, and has led both his friend, and through him Linnæus, into error.

It is perfectly hardy, propagates freely by offsets, and was formerly much more common in our gardens than at preſent. We have ſeen a white variety of it. Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

N.º750

Syd. Edwards del Pub.by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent June 1.1804

MORÆA PAPILIONACEA. DWARF MORÆA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *papilionacea (ſubbarbata)* foliis duriuſculis, caule ſimplice longioribus, extus lineatis, utrinque pubeſcentibus; ſpatha anguſtiore longiore; unguibus laminas lanceolato-ovales et pariter patentes æquantibus, extimis baſi foveola mellifera inſculptis. *G.*
IRIS *papilionacea. Linn. Suppl.* 98. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 37. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *prod.* 12. *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 159. *t.* 3. *f.* 2. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238.

Bulb-tuber as uſual in the genus. Leaves about two or three, 3—5 inches in length, rather longer than the ſtem, ſtiffiſh, pubeſcent on both ſides, but more ſhaggily ſo on the outer, where it is alſo lineate. Stem ſimple, terminated by a longiſh narrow-convolute faſcicle of 2—3 flowers. Corolla regular divided to the baſe into ſix petal-like ſegments; the ungues of which are upright and converge cyathiformly, about the length of the laminæ, outer ones broader, ſlightly bearded within, with a ſmall round honey-bearing cavity at their baſe; laminæ lanceolate oval, equally patent. Style very ſhort, twice ſhorter than the germen, and 4—5 times ſhorter than the ungues; ſtigmas petaloid, rather ſhorter than the inner ſegments, linear-lanceolate, divided to far below the baſes of the laminæ, ſegments narrow, lanceolate, acuminate, upright; inner lip rounded. Filaments connate for the length of the ſhort ſtyle, then diverging; anthers linear-oblong. It varies much in the colour of its corolla; of theſe varieties we have ſeen ſeveral excellent drawings in the Bankſian library made at the Cape; all agreeing with ours in ſtature; it poſſeſſes a very pleaſing fragrance. THUNBERG and JACQUIN make the corolla beardleſs *(imberbis)* which certainly was not the caſe in our ſpecimen, although this pubeſcence was very ſlight.

Found by THUNBERG in abundance in ſandy ſpots near Cape Town, in their Spring and our Autumn months. *G.*

Wd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent June 1.1824. [illegible]

FERRARIA ANTHEROSA. GREEN VARIEGATED FERRARIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. fasciculata; involucro lanceolato turgido. *Cor.* hexapetalo-sexpartita, regularis, unguibus arrecte conniventibus, laminis parum inæqualibus rotato-reflexove-patentibus; ora præcrispa fimbriatis. *Fil.* cuniculato-connata, sursum secedentia. *Stigm.* 3, recta, petaliformia, bipartita, capillaceo-multifida in penicillum verticali-trifrontem convergentia. *Capf.* coriacea, tereti-trigona, acuta. *Sem.* numerosa, baccata, orbiculato-ovata, vertice umbilicatim depresso. G.

OBS. *Radix tuber nudum, sola epidermide arcte conferruminata obductum, subinforme, in universum depresse orbiculatum, subtus umbilicatum, superne gemmam frugiferam radicatam promittens, ipsum effætum evasurum; fibræ haud raro submoniliformiter tuberiparæ. Caulis sursum ramosus crebroque ex suis numerosis et contiguis involucris herbaceis faciem exhibens foliosam. Folia crassiuscula eundo sursum breviora, nec multa. Flores ephemeri, succulenti, fragiles; unguibus carnosis ad basin scrobicula didyma melliflua insculptis; laminis ad latera deflexis medio convexis, ora lichenoidee crispata. Antheræ crassiores didymo-biloculares. Stigmata bilamellatim involuto-complicata, indeque si velis bilabiata. Germen atque capsula inclusæ. Corollæ superior pagina cum stigmatum lacinulis, ad lentem observatæ, punctulis densissimis prominentibus pruinari deprehenduntur, araneæ instar cutis, absque tamen omni pubescentia. Semina biserialia e majoribus, corrugatim senescentia, cum intimo integumento chalaza insigniore atque umbilico e regione opposita notato.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FERRARIA *antherosa* unguibus cyathiformi-conniventibus, laminas reflexas subæquantibus; antheris crassis, dispansis, sagittato-didymis; ima parte stigmatum dentatim adaucta; germine capsulaque rostratim productis. G.

FERRARIA *viridis. Bot. Rep. tab.* 285.

This

This ſpecies differs from *undulata* (No. 144) of this work, in having a ſmaller corolla, in being variegately green, in having the ungues and ſtigmas cyathiformly not campanulately arranged, and the former the length of the laminæ, inſtead of being three times ſhorter; the anthers are alſo much larger, divaricating from their baſe, are accumbent to the ſtigma and upright, with yellow pollen; while in that their loculaments are parallel, cernuous, retiring from the ſtigmas, and filled with deep orange pollen; the ſtigmas of *antherosa* are moreover toothedly widened towards their baſe, which is not the caſe in *undulata*; but a ſtill more prominent difference of the former is the beaked elongation of the germen and capſule, of which there is no trace in the latter. Its ſcent is faint, not unlike that of freſh olives.

Our figure was drawn from a plant that was raiſed in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic-Garden at Brompton, from Cape ſeeds.

Flowers in March, and ſhould be treated in the manner of the Ixias. *G.*

Syd.Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo:Crescent June 1.1804.

IPOMÆA BONA NOX. PRICKLY IPOMÆA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globoſum. *Capſ.* 3-locularis. [*Bacca* exſucca aut ſucculenta, 1-locularis, 4-ſperma aut per abortum 2-ſperma. GÆRTN.]

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMÆA *bona nox ;* foliis cordatis acutis integerrimis, caule aculeato, floribus ternis, corollis indiviſis. *Linn. Spec. Pl.* 228. *Reich.* 1. 450. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 882. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 216. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 247. *t.* 134. *f.* 3. *Martyn Mill. Dict.*

IPOMÆA bona nox. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Americ.* 1. *p.* 140.

CONVOLVULUS foliis cordatis, caule aculeato. *Hort. Cliff.* 496.

CONVOLVULUS maximus, caule ſpinulis obtuſis obſito. *Sloane Jam.* 1. *p.* 151. *t.* 96. *f.* 1.

IPOMÆA ſylveſtris, foliis et floribus ampliſſimis: tubis florum ſubteretibus. *Brown Jam.* 155.

CONVOLVULUS americanus ſubrotundis foliis viticulis ſpinoſis. *Pluk. Alm.* 115. *t.* 276 *f.* 3.

SMILAX aſpera Indiæ occidentalis. *Bauh. Pin.* 296.

IPOMÆA and CONVOLVULUS, as uſually characteriſed, have no certain limits; GÆRTNER, by applying the difference of the fruit to diſtinguiſh the two genera, excludes from IPOMÆA all the known ſpecies except this and *zeylanica.* We very much regret that we have had no opportunity of examining the fruit in the living plant, to confirm the obſervation of GÆRTNER, eſpecially as the form of the calyx in his figure not correſponding with that of our plant, rather leads to the ſuppoſition of ſome error.

BROWN

Brown, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, remarks that it varies in the form of the leaves, being ſometimes heart-ſhaped and ſometimes lobed, which ſeems to be a circumſtance common to many of the Convolvuli of tropical countries.

Native of the Weſt-Indies, where it grows to a very great length, trailing its branches along the ground and climbing lofty trees.

It is an annual of very rapid growth, but does not readily flower. Linnæus remarks, that in the garden of Mr. Clifford, it grew from the ſeed to the length of twelve feet in about eight weeks, but produced no bloſſoms.

Introduced to this country by John, Earl of Bute, in 1773. Is a tender annual requiring the conſtant heat of the ſtove. Flowers in July—September.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. Woodford's, Vauxhall.

N.° 53.

Wm Edwards del. Pubd by T Curtis Strand London June 1st 1814. Fenner sculp

PODALYRIA BIFLORA. TWO-FLOWERED PODALYRIA, or SOPHORA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſubbilabiatus 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alæ vexilli longitudine. *Legumen* ventricoſum polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *biflora*; foliis ſimplicibus ovatis ſubtomentoſis, pedunculis biſloris, calycibus baſi intruſis tomentoſis coloratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p. 505.*
PODALYRIA. *Lamarck Illuſt. Gen. t. 327. f. 3.*
SOPHORA *biflora. Retz. Obſ. 1. p. 36. Mart. Mill. Dict. n. 21. Hort. Kew. 2. 46. ?*

DESC. *Stalk* ſhrubby, branched: younger branches downy, round. *Leaves* oval, ſharp at both ends, with a ſmall acuminate reflexed point, ſilky on both ſides, with ſilvery adpreſſed hairs, margin ruſt-coloured, nearly ſeſſile. *Petiole* very ſhort, exceeded in length by a pair of ſubulate adpreſſed ſtipules. *Peduncle* nearly terminal, twice the length of the leaves, divided into two pedicles, each having a thick blunt ſcale or bracte at the baſe and ſupporting a large white flower that changes reddiſh with age. *Calyx* three-toothed, ſubbilabiate, hollowed at the baſe as if the footſtalk was puſhed in, covered with a ruſt-coloured tomentum. The long ſtrigæ making the calyx appear larger than the corolla mentioned by RETZIUS we do not underſtand. *Corolla* papilionaceous: ſtandard large, obcordate; wings ſhorter than the ſtandard, axe-ſhaped, clawed; keel ſhorter than theſe, including the parts of fructification. *Stamens*, in the flowers we examined, only ſeven: filaments diſtinct,

distinct, inserted in the receptacle; anthers yellow. *Ovarium* ovate: style longer than stamens; stigma simple. Sweet-scented, especially after sun-set.

Retzius has distinguished four species of Sophora with simple leaves, all of which appear to have been confounded in one by Linnæus in the Species Plantarum. Our plant is undoubtedly that to which he exclusively applies the name *biflora*.

Whether Sophora *biflora* of *Hort. Kew.* be the same with our plant appears extremely doubtful, as the figure of Plukenet, there quoted, certainly does not belong to it. It is a native of the Cape, and requires the shelter of a green-house.

Our drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. Lodiges at Hackney last year. Flowers in June.

Ed.d F.Bauer del. Pub.d by J.Curtis 5.Gt Geo.e Crescent June 1.st 1829 & Sowerby &.

GALAX APHYLLA. CAROLINA GALAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectarium* tubulosum staminiferum. *Filam.* 5 fertilia, 5 castrata. *Capf.* 3-locularis, 3-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAX aphylla. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 289. *Reichard.* 1. 562. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1146.
ERYTHRORHIZA rotundifolia. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Am.* 2. *p.* 35. *t.* 36.
BLANDFORDIA cordata. *Bot. Repos.* 343.
VITICELLA. *Mitchel. Gen.* 24.
BELVIDERE. *Gron. Virg.* 25.
PYROLA floribus albis spicatis, caule aphyllo; folio subrotundo, serrato, pediculo longissimo insidenti. *Clayt. Virgin. n.* 31.

DESC. *Root* creeping, according to MICHAUX of a deep red colour throughout. *Leaves* all radical, petioled, subpeltate, round-heart-shaped, crenate-dentate with glandular teeth, rigid like the frons of an adiantum, strongly veined underneath, margins coloured blackish red by age. *Petiole* erect, rounded, 3—6 inches long, inserted into the under surface of the leaf very near the base. *Scape* leafless, a foot and half high, rising from a squamose egg-shaped bud or kind of bulb, rounded, naked except a few minute subulate scales towards the base. *Flowers* small, milk-white, in a simple spike on very short pedicles, with a single very small bracte below each. *Calyx* one-leafed, five-cleft, coloured at the points of the segments, persistent. *Corolla* five-petaled, or at least separating by a very small force, though frequently falling off together with the nectary slightly attached at the base. *Petals* lanceolate, subemarginate, attached to the receptacle. *Nectary* tubular, half the length of the petals, divided at the upper part into ten segments: five longer, erect, dilated at the points, without anthers; five shorter, bearing as many suborbicular yellow anthers attached to the inner surface, which is somewhat hollowed

out

out to receive them. *Ovary* egg-ſhaped, ſuperior, 3—4 celled, ſeeds many, minute; ſtyle o, ſtigma fleſhy, three or four-lobed. Reſembles in habit a Plantago.

MICHAUX conſiders it of the family of ERICÆ *Juſſ.* to us its natural affinity is not very apparent; in the form of the nectary, ACHYRANTHES comes near it.

This very rare and curious plant appears to have been unknown to every European Botaniſt ſince LINNÆUS, who had himſelf but a very imperfect knowledge from dried ſpecimens, and the little which he could acquire from the obſervations of MITCHEL and GRONOVIUS, until it was detected and more fully and accurately deſcribed by MICHAUX, who gave it the name of ERYTHRORHIZA, from the colour of the root, which he ſays is of a deep red, much like that of Madder.

To the indefatigable Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, Chelſea, we are indebted for its introduction into this country. He informs us that he firſt diſcovered it at the foot of the mountains at the back part of the State of Georgia, in the year 1786. Not finding that any Botaniſt here was at all acquainted with the plant, he felt himſelf at liberty to name it after the Marquis of BLANDFORD; we are ſorry, by reſtoring the original Linnean appellation, to deprive this nobleman of this well-merited honour. MICHAUX found it on the high mountains of Carolina, flowering in May. This author refers it to Monadelphia, but as it has not the ſmalleſt affinity with any other plants of this claſs, we rather chooſe to leave it where LINNÆUS had arranged it, although what we call the tubular nectary, to which the ſtamens are attached, may, perhaps, without impropriety, be conſidered as formed by the junction of the filaments. It is probably a hardy herbaceous plant, though whilſt ſo ſcarce it may be ſafeſt to ſhelter it through the Winter in the Green-Houſe, by which means too the old leaves being longer preſerved, continue after the plant is in flower, and add much to its beauty. Is eaſily propagated by means of its creeping root. Should be planted in bog-earth with a mixture of ſandy loam.

vd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent June 1 1804. F Sansom sculp.

PERGULARIA MINOR. WEST-COAST CREEPER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* ambiens genitalia cuspidibus 5 sagittatis. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PERGULARIA *minor*; foliis rotundato-cordatis abrupte acuminatis, calycibus tubum æquantibus, corollæ laciniis obtusis concavis.
PERGULARIA *minor*. *Bot. Repos. Pl.* 184.
PERGULARIÆ odoratissimæ var. *Smith Icon. pict. Fasc.* 3. *p.* 16.

Dr. SMITH considers this as scarcely even a variety of his PERGULARIA *odoratissima*; perhaps, had he seen both in a living state, he might have formed a different conclusion. We acknowledge the affinity is very great, but are inclined to think them distinct.

It is a smaller plant, the leaves are rounder, much more abruptly acuminated, with a slender recurved point. Corolla of a tawny yellow colour, segments blunter, concave, margins not reflected, tube hardly longer than the calyx.

The fragrance of the flowers is exquisite, on which account the plant is much cultivated, to twine round bowers in the gardens, in the East-Indies. Its native country unknown. Introduced to Kew-Gardens by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1784.

Our drawing was taken in the garden of the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD, in July 1801.

Dr. SMITH says, that if any plant is to be considered as gynandrous, this certainly is; but he has nevertheless very properly abstained from separating it from Periploca, Cynanchum, &c.

N.° 506

Syd.t Edwards del Pub.d by T Curtis St.t Geo: Crescent July 1.1804 F. Sansom

ALOE ARACHNOIDES. SPIDER-FOOTED-LEAVED ALOE.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inſerta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arachnoides (acaulis)* foliis erecto et arctatim ambientibus, ſublanceolatis, ſurſum cuſpidato-trigonis, exque ſpinis parallelis filiformibus membranaceo-lentis echinatis; bracteis pedicellos breviſſimos ſuperantibus; corolla ſubventricoſo-cylindrica, ore ringente. *G.*

ALOE *arachnoides. Decand. Pl. Gr. liv.* 9. *t.* 50.

ALOE *arachnoides* α communis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 183. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 467. *Thunb. Aloe, n.* 7. *Prod.* 61. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

ALOE *pumila* δ arachnoides. *Sp. Pl.* 460.

ALOE africana humilis arachnoidea. *Comm. Prelud.* 78. *t.* 27.

optime. Knorr del. 1. *t. A.* 11. *Brad. Succ.* 3. *p.* 12. *t.* 30.

ALOE arachnoidea humilis. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon.* 73. 6. *male.*

ALOES patte d'araignée. *Lamarck Encyc. n.* 13. *var.* α.

Leaves very ſhort, remarkable for the ſoft membranous ſpines that edge the upper part of their ſides and keel, which ſomewhat reſemble the legs or feet of ſome ſpiders, whence it takes its trivial name, and not from the leaves being covered with

with web-like filaments, as in SEMPERVIVUM *arachnoidum*, ſo that the Engliſh name of Cobweb Aloe given by MILLER is inapplicable. The pedicles are very ſhort and far exceeded by the bractes. The corolla ventricoſely cylindrical and bilabiate. Filaments ſomewhat unequal, about equal to corolla. Style very ſhort, ſtigma trigonal, ſubcapitate.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, in Carro, near Swartkop's Saltpans. Cultivated with us ſo long ſince as 1725, and is now a very common plant. *G.*

Sol Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent Jul 1 1824 F Sansom sculp

Aloe humilis var acuminata.

ALOE HUMILIS. SOFT-SPINED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *humilis* (acaulis) foliis ambientibus, cæspitosis, assurgentibus, lato-subulatis, plano convexis; spinis albis, mollibus, inermibus, undique erumpentibus; bracteis pedicellos subæquantibus; corolla cylindrica hexapetalo-partita, ore patulo, reflexo. *G.*

ALOE *humilis*, acaulis, foliis undique inerme spinosis, adscendentibus, subulato-trigonis, floribus cylindricis. *Decand. Pl. Gr. liv.* 7. *n.* 39.

ALOE humilis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 187. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 6. *Prod.* 61.

ALOE *perfoliata var.* humilis. *Sp. Pl.* 458. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

ALOE foliis erectis subulatis radicatis undique inerme spinosis. *Hort. Cliff.* 131. *Roy. Lugd.* 24.

ALOE africana humilis, spinis inermibus et verrucis obsita. *Comm. præl.* 77. *t.* 26. *rar.* 46. *t.* 46. *optime. Boerh. ind. alt.* 2. 130. *n.* 23. *Til. Hort. Pis. p.* 7. *t.* 6. *male.*

ALOE africana foliis glaucis margine et dorsi superiori parti spinosis. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 73. *a.*

DESC. *Stem.* none. *Leaves* surrounding the scape tuftwise, assurgent, and often slightly incurved upwards, broad-subulate, plano-convex, sometimes nearly trigonal, beset with white subcartilagineous softish spines; these at the edges are teethlike, regularly arranged, more numerous and perfect in shape, but in the other parts are often abortive and appearing

appearing like little white puſtules. *Scape* central, upright, from half to two feet high, beſet from the baſe with convolute, acuminate, membranous, white bractes, reſembling the upper fertile ones. *Raceme* ſpiked, longiſh, not very thicklet. *Pedicles* about the length of the bracte and corolla, upright. *Corolla* pendulous cylindrical, parted to the baſe, three outer ſegments narroweſt and more ſucculent, inner ones nearly membranous, all patulouſly reflected at the mouth. *Filaments* ſlightly unequal, nearly the length of corolla, ſub-aſſurgent. *Stigma* ſimple.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. An old inhabitant of our gardens. Requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington. *G.*

Pubd by T Curtis St George's Crescent, 2nd July 1804.

TRITOMA UVARIA. SERRULATE-LEAVED TRITOMA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 744.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA *Uvaria*; foliorum margine carinaque ſpinuloſo-ſerrata; ſpica ovali-cylindrica, corolla clavato-cylindrica.

VELTHEIMIA Uvaria. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 182. *Jacq. Fragm.* 7. *t.* 4. *f.* G.

ALETRIS Uvaria. *Syſt. Veg.* 277. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 464. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

ALOE Uvaria. *Sp. Pl.* 460. *Kniph. cent.* 9. *n.* 5. *Knorr delic.* 1. *t. A.* 13.

ALOE foliis linearibus radicalibus membranaceis. *Hort. Cliff.* 133. *Roy. Lugd.* 23.

ALOE africana folio triangulari longiſſimo et anguſtiſſimo, floribus luteis fœtidis. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 29. *t.* 15. *Seb. theſ.* 1. *p.* 29. *t.* 19. *f.* 3.

ALOE africana folio triangulo, longo, floribus ex luteo rubris, vulgo Iris uvaria. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic.* 45. *a.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in our gardens ſo long ago as the year 1707. Blooms in the Autumn. Is ſufficiently hardy to reſiſt the cold of our milder Winters, but in very ſevere weather requires to be protected from the froſt. Is uſually propagated by ſuckers, as alſo ſeed, which it produces freely. *G.*

Sol Edwards Ld Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent. July 1804 E Sanson sculp

MORÆA CRISPA. SHORT-SPATHED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *crispa* foliis rigidiusculis, glaberrimis, revoluto-divaricatis; caule præstricto, lævissimo, his subæquali: involucris herbaceis, brevibus, naviculari-ovatis, basi noduloso-tumidis; laminis obovato-oblongis intimis minoribus, stigmatibus petaliformibus, erecto-convergentibus. *G.*

IRIS *crispa. Linn. Suppl.* 98. *Thunb. Diss.* 36. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Prod.* 12. (Nec MORÆA *crispa* in ejusd. Diss.) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238.

(α) foliis explicatis; caule simplici. *G.*
(β) foliis subundulato-crispis; caule subramoso. *G.*
(γ) foliis totis undulato-crispis; caule ramoso. *G.*

In root and habit this inconspicuous species agrees with the generality of its congeners. It was found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG on hills near the town.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton, by whom it was imported. Its specific name will often lead into error, as the leaves are most frequently without any crispature. *G.*

W.d Edwards del. Pub:by T Curtis St.Geo:Crescent Lud. Hill. F.L.S. sculp.

PERSOONIA LINEARIS. LINEAR-LEAVED PERSOONIA.

Clafs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala quatuor, baſin verſus ſtaminifera. *Glandulæ* 4 ad baſin germinis. *Stigma* obtuſum. *Drupa* monoſperma. *Smith in Act. Soc. Lin. v.* 4. *p.* 215.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PERSOONIA *linearis ;* foliis linearibus.
PERSOONIA linearis. *Bot. Rep.* 77.
PERSOONIA anguſtifolia. *Bankſ. Herb.*

This genus was named by Dr. SMITH, in honour of Mr. CHISTIAN HENRY PERSOON, author of ſeveral Tracts upon Fungi. Is a native of New South-Wales, in the neighbourhood of Port Jackſon. A hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, propagated either by cuttings or ſeeds which it produces freely with us. Flowers the latter-end of Summer.

Introduced by the late J. ROBERTSON, Eſq. of Stockwell, who was ſo much attached to the ſcience of Botany as to intend leaving his garden for the uſe of the public ; but through ſome informality in the inſtrument, the will was ſet aſide, and his intention of courſe fruſtrated.

Ed.d Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Georges Lane July 1 1804 F Sansom sculp

PELARGONIUM INCRASSATUM. FLESHY-LEAVED PELARGONIUM, or CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 524.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *incraſſatum*; ſubacaule, ſcapo diviſo hirſuto, foliis lobato-pinnatifidis glabris: pinnulis obtuſiſſimis, petalis, ſuperioribus obcordatis.

GERANIUM incraſſatum. *Bot. Rep.* 246.

This belongs to the ſecond ſection in Prof. WILLDENOW's edition of the Species Plantarum, and has conſiderable affinity with PELARGONIUM *carneum* of JACQUIN. Of the tuberous-rooted Geraniums this is one of the moſt deſirable for the beauty of its flowers, but is equally tender with the reſt of the tribe.

Our drawing was made at Mr. COLVILLE's, in the King's-Road, in June 1802, who was at that time we believe its ſole poſſeſſor in this country.

Is propagated with difficulty by cuttings of the root, or by ſeed, which it produces very ſparingly with us.

Pub by T Curtis. St Geo. Crescent. July 1 1831

DAHLIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED DAHLIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-plex. *Cor.* radiata radiis lacinias calycis numero æquantibus: *corollulæ* pedicellatæ. *Recept.* paleaceum. *Stigmata* plumosa. *Pappus* o.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAHLIA *coccinea*; foliis impari-pinnatis scabris, calyce externo pentaphyllo reflexo: interno multipartito.
DAHLIA *coccinea*; foliis bipinnatis: pinnulis ovato-acuminatis ferratis. *Cavan. Icon.* 266.

Of the genus DAHLIA* there are three species described by CAVANILLES, in his *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum*, with neither of which our plant exactly corresponds, but we suppose it to belong to his *coccinea:* the circumstance of the lower pinnæ of the leaf in his plant being again divided into three leaflets, may arise from too luxurious growth. In the roughness of the upper surface of the leaves, the reflected five-leaved outer calyx, the deep division of the segments of the inner, the size and colour of the corolla, the number of the radius, and in the height of the stalk, both plants perfectly correspond. The paleæ of the receptacle are yellow,

* So named by M. CAVANILLES in honour of ANDREW DAHL, a Swedish Botanist, Author of *Observationes Botanicæ*, and not to be confounded with DALEA of *Hort. Cliff.* and JUSSIEU, a plant named after DALE the friend of RAY.

lanceolate,

lanceolate, erect, and furround the outer circle of the florets of the disc, but being somewhat shorter than these are not seen in the figure. The tube of the floret is very long and contracted below, giving it the appearance of being raised upon a pedicle. The florets in the centre appear to be all male, those in the circumference of the disc female, and the radius neuter; so that our species at least more properly belongs to the order of POLYGAMIA *necessaria* and seems to unite still closer with POLYMNIA, to which genus M. CAVANILLES has pointed out its near affinity.

Is a native of South-America, and may be considered as a hardy greenhouse herbaceous perennial.

Our drawing was taken in June 1803, at Mr. FRASER'S, of Sloane-Square, who has the credit of introducing this ornamental plant among us from France.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T Curtis St Geo: Crescent July 1 1804 F Sansom sculp

XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES, *var.* γ. STRAW-COLOURED XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus, radiatus: radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*; ramis unifloris imbricatis tomentosis, foliis linearibus, superioribus ramo adpressis: inferioribus liberis fasciculatis.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*; ramis unifloris imbricatis, foliis linearibus adpressis. *Sp. Pl.* 1203. *Reich.* 3. 776. *Mill. Dict. n.* 6. *Berg. Cap.* 273.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides*; foliis trigonis adpressis. *Thunb. Prod.* 152.

α. calycibus externe purpureis. *Bot. Mag.* 425.

XERANTHEMUM flore rubicundo in lutescentem album languente D. Oldenland. *Raii. Hist. III. p.* 180.

β. calycibus niveis.

XERANTHEMUM sesamoides, flore albo, ericæfoliis cauli tomentoso adstrictis; ad radicem vero stæchadis citrinis longioribus et solutis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 213. *t.* 449. *f.* 5.

XERANTHEMUM squamosum, foliis squamosis linearibus, floribus argenteis. *Burm. Afr.* 181. *t.* 67. *f.* 2.

ELICHRYSUM africanum lanuginosum, angustissimo folio, calyce floris argenteo et ampliſſimo. *Breyn. ic.* 27. *t.* 16. *f.* 2.

γ. calycibus sulphureis.

XERANTHEMUM fasciculatum. *Bot. Repos.* 242.

ELYCHRYSUM

ELYCHRYSUM africanum lanuginoſum, anguſtiſſimo folio, calyce floris ſulphureo amplo. *Breyn. ic.* 28. *t.* 16. *f.* 3.

CHRYSOCOME ſeu ARGYROCOME africana ericoides, capitis b. ſpei. *Seb. theſ.* 2. *t.* 43. *f.* 5. *male.*

The leaves of all the varieties of XERANTHEMUM *ſeſamoides* are faſciculated, in ſome degree reſembling thoſe of ſome ſpecies of pine-tree; upon the branches they are very ſhort, cloſely adpreſſed to the ſtalk, and as it were glued thereto by the woolly pubeſcence. The ſort with ſulphur- or ſtraw-coloured flowers is as elegant as any, is a native of the Cape, blows freely moſt of the ſummer, and is increaſed by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the magnificent collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. at Clapham-Common, by whom it was firſt introduced into this country.

N.° 764

Wd. Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1804 F. Sansom sculp.

TRITOMA PUMILA. LESSER TRITOMA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 744.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITOMA *pumila* foliis diſtichis, margine et carina perminutim ſerrulato-ſcabrida; caule breviore; ſpica oblonga, conferta; corolla curtata, cyathiformi-campanulata. *G.*

VELTHEIMIA *pumila. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2 182.

ALETRIS *pumila. Hort. Kew.* 1. 464. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This ſmaller ſpecies differs widely from the two foregoing; in having the leaves arranged diſtichwiſe or oppoſite, and not ambiently as in thoſe; in having a ſhort corolla of a cup-campanulate ſhape; as alſo in ſize, and time of flowering. From *media* it may be known at firſt ſight by its leaves not being glaucous; from *Uvaria* by ſmaller ſize and ſhortneſs of corolla.

Found at the Cape by MASSON, and introduced by him into Kew Gardens in 1774. Blooms from September to November.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S; we alſo ſaw it at Mr. WILLIAMS'S Nurſery, Turnham-Green; it ſeems as hardy as the others. *G.*

N.o 765

Vid. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. George's Road, Lambeth. Sept.r 1st 1828.

Gasteria pulchra
fide Baker ℌ. Linn Soc xviii 191

ALOE MACULATA. SPOTTED ALOE.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 756.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *maculata (ſubacaulis)* foliis inæqualiter trigonis, maculatis, junioribus ſubdiſtichis, longe acuminatis; ſcapo elongato, ſurſum ramoſo; floribus racemoſis, pedicellos parum excedentibus; corolla curvata, deorſum ventricoſa, laciniis externis longius unitis; organis incluſis. *G.*

ALOE *maculata. Thunb. Diſſ.* 10. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.*

ALOE *maculata* (pulchra). *Mill. f.* 195. *t.* 292.

ALOE *obliqua. Decand. Pl. Gr. l.* 16. *t.* 91.

Stem very ſhort, generally covered with leaves, the lower of which are ambient, the younger commonly diſtich and far acuminate; all variegated or ſpotted with white, quite ſmooth, poliſhed, with entire even edges. Scape tall, ſlender, branched upwards. Flowers growing in a looſe pendulous raceme, rather longer than the pedicles, as theſe are than the bractes. Corolla cylindrical, ventricoſe downwards, curved towards the middle; the three outer ſegments are connate as far as the curve; inner thinner. Stigma ſimple. Filaments encloſed in the ſlender part of the corolla. Seeds flat, membranouſly alate.

Cultivated here by MILLER. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG, growing wild in the Houtniquas mountains; but often cultivated at Cape Town.

To be treated like the other Cape Aloes. Blooms freely, and is eaſily propagated by offsets; very common. *G.*

Pub by T Curtis, Stoke Crescent Aug 1 1804 F.S. sculp

LACHENALIA UNIFOLIA. ONE-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *unifolia* folio unico; racemo raro, laxo; corolla pedicello breviore, urceolato-cylindrica, bilabiato-irregulari; laciniis extimis brevioribus, attenuatis, intimis ſurſum dilatatis; lacinia una convoluta, minore; organis incluſis aſſurgentibus. *G.*

LACHENALIA *unifolia. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *p.* 4. *t.* 83. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 178.

This ſpecies is remarkable for having only one leaf; the other characteriſtics are fully given in the above ſpecific deſcription. The bractes are membranous and far ſhorter than the pedicles. The Stigma ſimple. Quite ſcentleſs.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, by whom the bulb was imported from the Cape, as we ſuppoſe, for the firſt time into this country. Requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, that is mere protection from froſt, and from too much wet in the winter. *G.*

Sol.d Edwards del Pub.d by T.Curtis, St.George's Crescent Aug.t 1. 1804. E.Sanford sculp

MELANTHIUM UNIFLORUM. YELLOW MELANTHIUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 641 & 694.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *uniflorum* foliis lato-ſubulatis, canaliculatis, acute carinatis, ſubciliatis, lævibus; floribus paucis, petalis diſtinctiſſimis, unguiculatis, deorſum conniventibus, ſurſum patentibus, lanceolatis; germine trigono-columnari; ſtylis breviſſimis, hamato-recurvatis, ſtigmatibus obſoletis, hirtiuſculis. *G.*

MELANTHIUM *uniflorum. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 450. *Coll.* 4. 100. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

MELANTHIUM *ciliatum. Jacq. fragm.* 6. 23. *t.* 3. *f.* 3. neque *Thunbergii* aut *Linnæi fil.* cui ſpica denſa multiflora floreſque albi.

OBS. *Nomen ſpecificum omnino fallax, planta enim vix unquam uniflora.* G.

Bulb as uſual in the genus. Leaves 4—7, or even more, diſtich, broad-ſubulate, channelled, carinate, ſmooth, ſhining, very minutely ciliate, convolute at their baſes, cauline ones or bractes gradually ſhorter, ſometimes barren, at others ſupporting a one-flowered peduncle. Stem from three inches to a foot high, generally about the length of the lowermoſt leaves. Flowers about an inch in diameter, 2—6. Corolla diſtinctly hexapetalous, petals ſtanding on the ſubtumid apex of the peduncle, unguiculate, ungues linear, ſtaminiferous their whole length, generally of a deep crimſon colour; laminæ lanceolate, patent, flat, of a deep yellow within, browniſh-crimſon without,

twice

twice the length of the ungues. Germen a trigonal deeply trifulcate ſhaft, longer than the ungues, about half the length of the petals; ſtyles continuous, very ſhort, ſubulate, hooked-recurved, divergent; ſtigmas nearly obſolete, but when examined very cloſe are perceived to be pubeſcent or ſomewhat pencilled; filaments adnate to the ungues, equal to about half the length of the corolla; anthers ſagittate-oblong, yellow. Capſule coriaceo-membranous, bluntly triquetral, deeply trifulcate, as if compoſed of three diſtinct ſhafts, each beaked by its ſhort perſiſtent ſtyle; ſeeds many, roundiſh. When the plant is very ſhort and the leaves luxuriant, it reminds us of MELANTHIUM *eucomoides*.

JACQUIN in his *Fragmenta* obſerves very juſtly, that he has found *uniflorum* to be a ſpecific name ill adapted to the plant, indeed the rudiments of a ſecond peduncle and flower are perceptible in his own figure in the *Icones Pl. rar.*

The drawing was taken from a Cape bulb imported by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Its flowers have no ſcent; expand during the Summer months; ſhould be kept with the IXIAS and hardier Cape plants in ſmall pots of ſandy peat-earth, and protected from too much moiſture while quieſcent. *G.*

N.º 768

Pub.d by T.Curtis .St.Geo.Crescent Aug.t 1.º 1

Printed by

OTHONNA PINNATA. PINNATED OTHONNA, or AFRICAN RAGWORT.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* subnullus. *Cal.* 1-phyllus multifidus, subcylindricus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA *pinnata;* radice tuberosa, caule herbaceo, decumbente foliis radicalibus glaucis obovatis integerrimis et pinnatifidis: caulinis ovatis sessilibus, pedunculis unifloris longissimis.

OTHONNA *pinnata;* foliolis pinnatifidis pinnis lanceolatis integerrimis decurrentibus. *Linn. Suppl.* 387. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 10.

OTHONNA bulbosa. β. *Spec. Plant.* 1309. *Reich.* 3. 933. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 276.

JACOBÆÆ affinis planta tuberosa capitis b. spei. *Breyn. Cent.* 1. *t.* 66. *Morison. Hist. s.* 7. *t.* 18. *f.* 33. *(quæ est Breynii figura contracta.)*

The bulbous-rooted Othonna is said to put on as great a variety of appearances as any plant whatever, but perhaps some really distinct species have been confounded together, and by the advice of Prof. THUNBERG this variety was separated in the Supplementum Plantarum by the younger LINNÆUS. This change has been adopted by MARTYN in his edition of MILLER's Dictionary; under such authority we acquiesce, although we have no doubt but our plant is the same with that figured by BREYNIUS, which probably is the one that LINNÆUS had particularly in view when he framed his specific character of OTHONNA *bulbosa;* in this figure one of the younger leaves is evidently pinnated. The leaves in our species are glaucous, obovate, very obtuse, some quite entire, others pinnatifid; the calyx is cylindrical, eight-toothed; teeth acute, black at the point; the seeds are crowned with a sessile hairy pappus. Before the flowering-stem shoots forth, this plant has very much the appearance of a tuberous-rooted Geranium. It has a very particular manner of sleeping, the petals being neatly rolled back every evening from the apex to the base, remain in this state till morning, when they again expand. We were favoured with this very rare plant by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurserymen, in Wandsworth-Road. Flowers in May, and requires the same treatment as the bulbous-rooted Geraniums.

Syd Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Aug. 1 1804

LAGUNÆA PATERSONIA. NORFOLK-ISLAND LAGUNÆA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex, 5-fidus. *Styl.* 5-fidus. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, diſſepimentis contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAGUNÆA *Paterſonia*; foliis alternis ſimplicibus integerrimis ovatis ſubtus cinereis, floribus villoſis.
HIBISCUS *Paterſonius. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 286.
LAGUNÆA ſquamea. *Jurd. de Malmaiſon, t.* 42.

DESC. *Stalk* ſhrubby, with a rough ſpotted bark, erect, ſaid to grow twelve feet high: branches ſhort, alternate, horizontal, like the trunk. *Leaves* ovate, quite entire, two or three inches long, dark green and dotted above, aſh-coloured underneath, on very ſhort footſtalks, which bend downwards. *Pedunele* an inch and half long, thick, erect, from the axil of the petiole. *Calyx* perſiſtent, inferior, ſimple, cup-ſhaped, border divided into five ſegments. *Corolla* five-petal-like but united at the baſe and falling off in one piece, pale roſe-coloured; petals fleſhy, ovate, oblique, twiſted, acute, freckled with minute hairy ſcales on the inner-ſide and villous on the outer: the villi lying one way extend beyond the petal on one ſide, which makes it appear ciliated on that edge, and not on the other. *Stamens* monadelphous: filaments very many, united into a tube almoſt the whole length, but free at the upper part, unequal in length: anthers yellow, roundiſh. *Germen* ovate, ſuperior, not filling the calyx, five-celled: ſtyle erect, longer than ſtamens: ſtigma fleſhy, peltate, obtuſely five-lobed.

This

This plant has been known in the few collections that poſſeſs it by the name of *Paterſonia*; it appears to correſpond with the character of LAGUNÆA, but agrees ſo little in habit with the other known ſpecies of this genus, that perhaps it may hereafter be conſidered as a diſtinct genus. On this account, and not merely from the right of priority, we prefer retaining the trivial name we had previouſly fixed upon, to adopting that of Monſ. VENTENAT.

The LAGUNÆA *Paterſonia* is a native of Norfolk-Iſland, from whence the ſeeds were brought to England by Colonel PATERSON.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, in June 1801, when it flowered perhaps for the firſt time in Europe. Requires to be kept in the ſtove, at leaſt in the Winter, but ſhould be allowed a free acceſs of air in the Summer months.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

PROTEA CYNAROIDES. ARTICHOKE-FLOWERED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus.) *Antheræ* insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *cynaroides*; foliis subrotundis petiolatis glabris. *Thunb. Diss.* 59. *Prod.* 28.

PROTEA *cynaroides*; floribus solitariis radio calycino lanceolato stricto, foliis suborbiculatis petiolatis. *Linn. Mant.* 190. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 263.

PROTEA *cynaroides*. *Mant.* 190. *Bot. Repos.* 288.

LEUCADENDRON *cynaroides*. *Spec. Pl.* 135.

LEUCADENDRON foliis subrotundis patentissimis petiolatis, foliolis calycinis carinatis. *Wach. ult.* 204.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio subrotundo rigido, in pedunculo longo crasso, flore maximo purpureo. *Boerh. Lugd.* 2. 184. (*t.* 189. vero ad hanc nequaquam pertinet.

This is a very low shrub, but in the size of its flowers hardly yields to any. Few if any of the Proteas are remarkable for brilliancy of colouring, the beauty of the flowers arising more from their curious structure and the variety of their parts than from colour.

We have seldom so far deviated from our usual plan as to give double plates, but for the sake of such a representation of so magnificent a flower as the present we run no risk of incurring blame. We have only to regret that the very low price of the work will not admit of our giving the usual number of figures. The expence and trouble of this number are fully equal to those which contain eight; and, were the labour of our artists adequately rewarded, would be considerably greater.

Our drawing was taken from a very fine specimen which flowered last Spring in the collection of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall. Another is at this time coming into flower at Mr. BARR's, Ball's-Pond, Islington, which though of smaller size promises a greater intensity of colour, which is probably owing to the time of year admitting of a more free exposure to air, a circumstance generally known to heighten the colour of flowers. Requires the protection of a greenhouse and the same culture as the rest of the genus.

Sw.d Edwards del. *Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent. Sep. 1. 1804.* *E. Sansom sculp*

MORÆA RAMOSA. BRANCHING MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *ramosa (imberbis)* caule stricto paniculato-ramosissimo, ramulis fasciculatis; foliis lato-subulatis, carinato-canaliculatis, margine serrulato-scabrida; laminis uniformibus unguibus duplo longioribus; spatha germine et capsula parva. *G.*

IRIS *ramosa. Thunb. Diss. n.* 24. *prod.* 12. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 234.

IRIS *ramosissima. Linn. Suppl.* 99.

The leaves of this very distinct species have not the caudate termination so usual in this genus, and are further anomalous in being acutely carinate-channelled with serrulate margins. Root a Bulb-Tuber. Stem three feet high, round, upright, and very much branched, with something of a tree-like appearance, is as thick as the little finger at the base, and produces a profusion of bloom in succession, having however seldom more than two or three flowers open at one time; the smell of these resembles that of the Day-Lily (HEMEROCALLIS *flava*); they are large, but the spathes, germen, and capsule, are very small in proportion, which probably led THUNBERG, who ever describes from dried specimens, to think that the flowers were so likewise, as when they are rolled up together with the germen they are not bigger than a pea; style two or three times shorter than the ungues, inner lip of the stigmas equal to the smaller laminæ, upright, with acuminate segments, which are somewhat remote; inner lip small, bidentately notched, with recurved teeth.—This is certainly one of the most desirable of the genus, continuing to bloom for near a month. Never figured in any work known to us, and most probably was introduced from the Cape for the first time by Mr. WOODFORD, at whose garden our drawing was taken the latter-end of last May.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, on sandy spots in the district of Schwartland. *G.*

Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Sept 1 1801

MORÆA TRICUSPIS, *var.* γ. LUTEA. YELLOW TRIDENT-PETALED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* Nos. 593, 613, & 695.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *tricuspis*; *(barbata)* glabra; caule subramoso; unguibus turbinatim convergentibus; laminis extimis rotundato-ovatis, intimis perpusillis tridentatim partitis; filamentis unguibus 2—3-plo brevioribus, connatis. G. *Vide supra No.* 696, *ubi synonyma petenda.* γ. corollis luteis.

Three varieties of MORÆA *tricuspis*, all very distinct in the colour of the flowers, but in other respects too nearly resembling each other to allow of their separation, have been now figured in this work: (α) occurs at No. 696, (β) at No. 168, under the mistaken name of IRIS *Pavonia*, and (γ) is our present plant, which was imported from the Cape by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. at whose garden at Clapham our drawing was taken in June last.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp

ASPHODELUS LUTEUS. YELLOW ASPHODEL, or KINGSPEAR.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita. *Stam.* filamentis basi latioribus fornicatis (*Nectarium* Linn.) germen tegentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPHODELUS *luteus ;* caule folioso, foliis triquetris striatis. *Spec. Plant.* 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 132. *Blackwell t.* 233. *Jacq. Hort.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 77. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 9. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

ASPHODELUS caule folioso, foliis angulatis, striatis, stipulis maximis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1206.

ASPHODELUS luteus flore et radice. *Bauh. Pin.* 28.

ASPHODELUS fœmina. *Cam. Epit.* 372.

ASPHODELUS luteus. *Dodon. Coron. p.* 142, 143. *Dod. Pempt.* 208. *Raii Hist.* 1192.

ASPHODELUS luteus minor sive hastula regia. *Park. Parad. p.* 147. *t.* 149. *f.* 3.

ASPHODELUS luteus major. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 185. 6.

Of the three species of Asphodel cultivated in our gardens the luteus is by far the most common; which is easily accounted for, as it is perfectly hardy, will grow in any soil, and multiplies greatly by offsets, by which it spreads so much as to require frequent reducing. Its flowering stems, covered with three-cornered striated leaves fancifully curling round it, rise to the height of two or three feet, terminated with a spike of flowers, a foot or more in length. Corolla nearly six-petaled, the ungues only being united together: petals yellow with a green stripe, somewhat irregular, four of them growing crosswise and two inserted between the three uppermost, thus leaving the lowermost petal standing alone. Stamens and style assurgent, three of the filaments much shorter than the others. Seed-vessel globular. Seeds angular. Flowers from May to the end of July.

The yellow succulent roots, the stems, and the seeds, we learn from HALLER, who derives his information from SUIDAS and BAPTIST PORTA, are all convertible into bread, but we do not find that any other author has noticed the edible nature of this plant. It is a native of Sicily; was cultivated here by GERARD in 1596.

Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Sep.t 1.1804.

ALLIUM CILIATUM. HAIRY-LEAVED GARLICK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora; Umbella congesta. *Caps.* supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ciliatum*, caule tereti inferne folioso, foliis carinatis ciliatis, umbella laxa, staminibus simplicibus corolla brevioribus.

This species of Allium, which does not appear to have been hitherto described, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. in whose superb collection at Clapham it is at present only to be found.

Flowers in May; scentless.

No. 775

S. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Sep 1 1804 F. Sansom sculp.

KNOWLTONIA VESICATORIA. BLISTERING KNOWLTONIA.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5 aut plura, ungue nudo. *Germina* receptaculo globoſo impoſita. *Baccæ* plurimæ 1-ſpermæ. VENT.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KNOWLTONIA *veſicatoria*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ovalibus ferratis glabris, umbella ſubſimplici pauciflora, petalis linearibus.

ADONIS *veſicatoria*; foliis biternatis: foliolis ferratis glabris floribus decapetalis. *Linn Suppl. Pl.* 272. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 264. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 6.

ANAMENIA *laſerpitiifolia*; foliolis ſubcordatis rigidis glabriuſculis: lateralibus baſi oblique truncatis, umbella ſubſimplici pauciflora. *Vent. Hort. Malmaiſ. n.* 22. in textu.

IMPERATORIA Ranunculoides Africana enneaphyllos Laſerpitii lobatis foliis rigidis margine ſpinoſis. *Pluk. Alm.* 198. *Phyt. t.* 95. *f.* 2.

ASTRANTIA Africana Laſerpitii foliis latioribus rigidis et ſpinoſis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 279.

M. VENTENAT, a celebrated French Botaniſt, has very properly ſeparated the ſpecies of Cape Adonis from the others, forming them into a diſtinct genus; but as this was done before, by R. A. SALISBURY, Eſq. in the Prodromus of Plants growing in his garden at Chapel Allerton, publiſhed in 1796, we retain the name of KNOWLTONIA, given by him, in commemoration of Mr. KNOWLTON, an ingenious and ſucceſsful

cultivator,

cultivator, a contemporary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, who formerly had the management of Dr. SHERARD'S celebrated garden at Eltham; both as having the right of priority and being preferable to ANAMENIA, a word formed from the Arabic *Anahaman*, ſignifying an Adonis or Anemony.

Mr. SALISBURY doubts whether this be really a diſtinct ſpecies from *capenſis*, from which it ſeems to differ chiefly in bearing an umbel of much fewer flowers and in the narrowneſs of the petals. M. VENTENAT has given an excellent figure of the latter, under the name of ANAMENIA *coriacea*. As all the ſpecies are from the Cape, *capenſis* is undoubtedly an improper name, but we think ought nevertheleſs to be retained, for we conſider it as a rule, rarely to be deviated from, that where it may become neceſſary to change the genus, the ſpecific name before in uſe ſhould ſtill be preſerved.

All the ſpecies of this genus are very acrid plants, and this is ſaid to be uſed by the inhabitants of the Cape, in the room of Cantharides, to bliſter the ſkin. Is a hardy greenhouſe plant, requiring the ſame treatment as ATRAGENE *capenſis*. Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court, in 1691, as we are told both by MORISON and PLUKENET.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, in April laſt, from an old plant, purchaſed out of the collection of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL at Upton.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1824. F. Sansom sculp

XERANTHEMUM VARIEGATUM. BROWN-TIPPED XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus, radiatus: radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *variegatum;* floribus solitariis nutantibus, squamis calycinis obtusis maculatis. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 13. 625. *ed. Murr.* 750. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 766.
XERANTHEMUM *variegatum. Bot. Repos.* 384.
XERANTHEMUM africanum, gnaphalii foliis tomentosis, foliis et squamorum summitatibus ferrugineis. *Raii Suppl.* 181.

XERANTHEMUM *variegatum* appears to be very subject to vary in the size and colour of its flowers, being sometimes nearly white, but the coloured tips of the scales of the calyx seem to be constant in all. This colour is always ferrugineous but sometimes mixed more or less with purple or red; the margins and tips of the leaves likewise partake of the same colour.

Of all the varieties that we have seen, the one here figured is by far the most splendid: it flowered in May last at Mr. SALISBURY's, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton; the disc of the flower, at a particular period of its blooming, shewing three distinct circles of different and highly contrasted colours; the outer circle, consisting of the fully expanded florets which shew their yellow insides, is of a golden hue; the next, composed of florets

florets not yet opened and ſhewing their dark outſides, is of a black purple, whilſt the centre is white from the young florets remaining as yet hidden below the pappus. The ſtalk is ſomewhat twiſted, which gives the leaves a ſpiral turn around it; this is more eſpecially obſervable before the plant comes into flower; and we ſuſpect that XERANTHEMUM *ſpirale* is a mere variety of this ſpecies.

Is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and the ſhelter of the greenhouſe is neceſſary to preſerve it from froſt; but with moſt of its congeners it requires an airy ſituation, or is in danger of being deſtroyed by damps.

Byd Edwards del Pub by T.Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Sep.1 1804. F Sansom sculp

EPIDENDRUM UNDULATUM. SPREAD-EAGLE EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *undulatum*; foliis ellipticis acutis, ſcapo ſarmentoſo ramoſiſſimo petalis ovatis unguiculatis obtuſis, labio dilatato emarginato undulato. *Swartz Prod.* 122.
EPIDENDRUM *carthagenenſe. Jacq. Amer.* 228. *t.* 133. *f.* 4.?
SATYRIUM 15. *Brown Jam.* 326.
VISCUM radice bulboſa majus et elatius Delphinii flore ferrugineo et guttato. *Sloan. Hiſt.* 1. 250. *t.* 148. *f.* 1.
HELLEBORINE maculoſa, foliis alöes carinatis. *Plum. Icon.* 178. *f.* 2.

It is from that inexhauſtible ſource of curious plants, Mr. WOODFORD's garden at Vauxhall, that we are enabled to give a figure of this very rare ſpecies of EPIDENDRUM, ſaid to be the largeſt of the whole genus, growing ſometimes, according to Sir HANS SLOANE, to the length of ſix feet, and producing a multitude of flowers, which BROWN, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, not unaptly compares to patches of Dutch chintz. The colours are doubtleſs much more vivid when growing in the open air, than when confined in the ſtove, where all theſe plants muſt neceſſarily be in this northern climate.

It

It is doubtful whether JACQUIN's EPIDENDRUM *carthagenenſe* belong to this ſpecies or not, otherwiſe his name would have been retained.

We have no doubt but that the ſynonym of SLOANE is properly placed here, as is done by SWARTZ, though applied by JACQUIN to his *altiſſimum*, which reſembles in many reſpects our plant, but is ſufficiently diſtinct, as we are ſatisfied from a careful compariſon of our drawing with JACQUIN's original ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium.

It flowered in May laſt, as we ſuppoſe, for the firſt time in this country, throwing up a branched ſcape about two feet in length. Is a native of the Weſt-Indies, and muſt be kept conſtantly in the ſtove.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. George's Crescent Sep.r 1.1804 P. Sansom sculp.

PYROLA UMBELLATA. UMBELLED WINTER-GREEN.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, angulis dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYROLA *umbellata*; pedunculis ſubumbellatis. *Linn. Flor. Suec.* 333, 363. *Spec. Plant.* 567. *Willd.* 2. 622. *Hort. Kew.* 274. *Reich.* 2. 300. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 129. *n.* 18. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 398. *Svenſk Botanik, t.* 27. *Retz Obſ. faſc.* 1. *p.* 17. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 251.
PYROLA fruteſcens arbuti folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 191.
PYROLA 3-fruticans. *Cluſ. Pan.* 507. *Raii Hiſt.* 1234.

PYROLA *umbellata*, although widely diffuſed through the northern parts of Europe, Aſia, and America, is not a native of Great-Britain. MICHAUX remarks, that this ſpecies, with *maculata*, may perhaps conſtitute a new genus differing from the others in habit, in having a ſeſſile undivided ſtigma and ſhort beaked anthers with a ſubbivalve foramen. RETZIUS long ago obſerved the diverſity of the ſtigma, which is different in almoſt every ſpecies, and the anthers of all we believe have two openings at the baſe as in this: theſe openings however, though at the baſe of the anther when the flower firſt begins to expand, become afterwards the upper part, the poſition of the anther being reverſed by the filament becoming incurved.

This

This ſpecies is the moſt beautiful of all the genus; flowers in June, and continues a long time in bloom. Requires to be kept in bog-earth, to be frequently watered, and ſheltered from the mid-day ſun.

Our drawing was taken from a fine plant ſent us by Mr. Loddiges, of Hackney, who raiſed it from ſeeds from North-America. In its native ſituations in Europe it rarely produces ſo many as five flowers in an umbel. Firſt introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. John Bartram, in 1762.

d. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct 1. 1804 F. Sansom sculp.

SPARAXIS GRANDIFLORA, *var.* β. STREAKED-FLOWERED SPARAXIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis grandior, ſcarioſo-membranacea, ora ſphacelato-lacera. *Cor.* pars inferior infundibuliformi-tubuloſa; limbus vel regularis vel pene æqualis, aut irregularis itidemque inæqualis. *Stam.* recta atque inclinata, rarius adſcendentia. *Stigmata* 3, recurvo-patentia, antheras excedentia. *Capſ.* oblongo-rotunda, noduloſa. *Sem.* plurima globoſa. G.

OBS. *Bulbo-tuber ovatum cum acumine, obtectum tunicis e reticulis fericeo-fibroſis. Caulis fere ſemper ad folia axillariter bulbifer. Folia* 6—10, *enſiformia, ſtriis tenuibus crebris celata. Flores majuſculi, remotiores, unguam contigui atque numeroſi. Spatha ſæpius tubi longitudine vel ultra. Limbus modo ſtellato-explanatus, modo deorſum connivens, modo bilabiatus lacinia ſuprema galeatim erecta; hic vero organa adſcendunt, cum aliter inclinent et divergant. Spatha generi dat characterem nomenque.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARAXIS *grandiflora*; foliis ſubtiliter ſtriatis; ſpathis ariſtato laceris; tubo brevi: laciniis ſtellato-patentibus oblongo-cuneatis, apice rotundatis; ſtaminibus lateralibus. G.

α. floribus purpureis.

IXIA *grandiflora. Bot. Mag.* 541. Ubi ſynonyma petenda.

β. caule altiore floribus extus ſtriatis, intus flaveſcentibus baſi maculatis.

This beautiful variety of SPARAXIS *grandiflora* was imported from the Cape by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden,

Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken. Flowers early in the ſpring, and requires the ſame treatment as the other Cape bulbs.

SPARAXIDIS ſpecies adhuc obſervatæ ſunt

anemoniflora. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 273. (IXIA.)
fragrans. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 274. (IXIA.)
tricolor. *Bot. Mag. t.* 381. (IXIA.)
galeata. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 258. (GLADIOLUS.)
bicolor. *Bot. Mag. t.* 548. (IXIA.)
grandiflora. *Bot. Mag. t.* 541. (IXIA.)
bulbifera. *Bot. Mag.* 545. (IXIA.)
fimbriata. *La Marck Encyc.* 3. 337. (IXIA.)
lacera. *Herb. Bankſ.* (IXIA.) Vide *Bot. Mag. No.* 548, et *Annals of Botany, v.* 1. *p.* 227.

N.° 780

Edwards del *Pub by Taylor & Co Bedford Square Feb.ry 1 1806* *Sowerby sculp*

SARRACENIA FLAVA. YELLOW SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* duplex 3-phyllus et 5-phyllus. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, ſtylo ſtigmate clypeato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SARRACENIA *flava*; foliis ſtrictis ſcapo longioribus; appendice ovato-acuminato erecto.

SARRACENIA *flava*; foliis ſtrictis. *Sp. Pl.* 729. *Reichard* 2. 577. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 225. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 1. *Hort. Cliff.* 497. *Gron. Virg.* 164.

SARRACENIA flava foliis erectis tubulatis, valva collo contracto, apice plana erecta. *Walt. Carol.* 153. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1150.

SARRACENIA *flava*; foliis ſtrictis longiſſime infundibulatis; fauce patula; ala ventrali ſubnulla: appendice erecta, baſi coarctata, ima parte lateribus retroflexis; mucrone ſubulato. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 310.

SARRACENA foliis longioribus et anguſtioribus. *Cateſb. Car.* 2. *p.* 69. *t.* 69. *?*

COILOPHYLLUM virginianum, longiore folio erecto, flore luteo. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 533.

BUCANEPHYLLUM elatius virginianum. *Pluk. Alm.* 72. *Amalth.* 46. *t.* 152. *f.* 3. *et t.* 376. *f.* 5.

THURIS limpidi folium. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 307. *Dalech. Hiſt.* 1754. *Lob. adv.* 430.

The ſingular ſtructure both of the flower and the leaves of this plant has long made it an object of curioſity, but the difficulty of cultivation continues to render it ſtill a rarity in this country,

country, though a common inhabitant of the ſwamps in North-America from Carolina to Florida. The ſingularity of the flower conſiſts principally in the ſtigma, which is ſpread over the parts of fructification like an umbrella. Between the angles of this umbrella the flaccid petals hang down ſomewhat in the manner as a woman's leg hangs over the pummel of the ſide-ſaddle, which we ſuppoſe was the origin of the name given it by the firſt Engliſh ſettlers.

The leaves being hollow tubes capable of holding water, LINNÆUS ingeniouſly conſidered this curious conformation as a metamorphoſis of the leaves of a Nymphæa into a form fit for receiving and retaining rain water. And we are told that "the hollow parts of the leaves have always water "ſtanding in them, and the top or ear is ſuppoſed, in hot dry "weather, to ſhrink, and fall over the mouth of the tube, and "ſerve as a lid to prevent the exhalation of the water. In "great droughts birds and other animals repair to theſe "plants." There would be more probability in this hypotheſis if theſe plants were found growing in dry places, but they will not live except in wet ſituations, where the roots can readily find water without the aid of theſe ſuppoſed reſervoirs. In the cultivated plant we rarely find any water in the leaves; nor does it appear that the appendix at the end in this ſpecies ever cloſes upon the opening, ſo that the real purpoſe of this curious conſtruction is probably not yet diſcovered. In ſome of the ſpecies a great number of inſects find a priſon, from which it ſeems they cannot eaſily extricate themſelves, but what purpoſe the death of theſe can ſerve in the economy of this plant, or in any other of the fly-traps, is as yet totally unknown.

MILLER recommends the pots to be kept conſtantly in water, and only protected from froſt by a glaſs-frame in the winter; but we more uſually ſee them kept in an airy part of the ſtove. In a manuſcript journal of the late Mr. THOMAS COLLINSON, he remarks having ſeen the Sarracenia (but whether the yellow or purple is not noted) flowering in the open air in the greateſt perfection he ever ſaw, in the wet rock-work at the Duke of ATHOL's at Dunkeld.

The figure in CATESBY's Natural Hiſtory of Carolina differs ſo materially from our plant, eſpecially in the ſhape of the appendage of the leaves, as to lead to a ſuſpicion that it belongs to a different ſpecies.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. FRASER's, Sloane-Square.

Hopkins del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1804.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. GREAT TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala irregularis. *Bacca* polyſperma 2-locularis infera. [CAPRIFOLIUM *Juſſ.*]

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *ſempervirens;* ſpicis ſubnudis terminalibus, foliis oblongis: ſummis connato-perfoliatis, corollis ſubæqualibus: tubo ſuperne ventricoſo. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 230. et *major;* foliis ſubrotundis.

LONICERA *ſempervirens. Sp. Pl.* 247. *Reich.* 1. 480. *Willd.* 1. 983. *Hort. Cliff.* 58. *Fabric. Helmſt.* 398. *Du Roi Harpk.* 1. *p.* 337. *Hort. Angl. t.* 7. *Kniph. Cent.* 3. *n.* 59. *Knorr. Delic.* 1. *t.* 53. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

PERICLYMENUM perfoliatum virginianum ſempervirens et florens. *Herm. Lugd.* 484. *t.* 485. *Raii Hiſt.* 1491.

PERICLYMENUM virginianum. *Riv. Mon.* 116.

PERICLYMENUM ſempervirens floribus ſpecioſis coccineis. *Clayt. n.* 705.

PERICLYMENUM ſive Caprifolium floribus rubellis. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 802.

CAPRIFOLIUM *ſempervirens;* ſpicæ verticillis diſtantibus: corolla ſubregulari, rutilo-coccinea. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. 105.

MILLER enumerates two varieties; the preſent plant, which he ſays is a native of Virginia, and a ſmaller and much tenderer ſort, native of Carolina. The latter rarely if ever occurs in our gardens at the preſent time; but the former is

not

not uncommon, and if planted in a warm ſheltered ſituation, and trained up a wall, paling, or lattice, is a very deſirable plant both for its foliage and flowers, which latter are produced in June and continue in ſucceſſion till the autumn.

It has not however the pleaſing ſcent of the other Honeyſuckles, from which it differs in having nearly a regular corolla, except that one of the ſegments is a little ſeparated from the reſt by being more bent back.

Propagated by laying down the young branches, which readily take root. Cultivated by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, Jun. in 1656.

t. 782

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Oct 1804 F Sansom sculp

CAMPANULA CAPENSIS. CAPE CAMPANULA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum [ſubinde 5-fidum.] *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *capenſis ;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis pedunculiſque longiſſimis hirtis, capſulis ſubdecangularibus hiſpidis apice conico quinquevalvi dehiſcentibus.

CAMPANULA *capenſis* foliis lanceolatis dentatis hiſpidis, pedunculis longiſſimis, capſulis ſtrigoſis. *Sp. Pl.* 240.

CAMPANULA *capenſis ;* foliis lanceolatis dentato-undatis hirtis, floribus ſolitariis terminalibus, calycibus hiſpidis. *Thunb. Prod.* 39.

CAMPANULA africana annua hirſuta, latis ſerratiſque foliis, flore magno violaceo. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 69. *t.* 35.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stalk* hairy, branched. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, toothed, waved, hairy on both ſides, oppoſite on the lower parts, but without order upwards. *Peduncles* often a foot long, hairy: hairs moſtly pointing downwards, one-flowered. *Calyx* connate with the germen very hiſpid at the baſe, border five-cleft: ſegments linear-lanceolate, quite entire, ſpreading, without reflexed ſinuſes. *Corolla* nodding, one-petaled, funnel-ſhaped, tube very ſhort, hairy within; limb five-cleft, ſegments ovate, acute, whitiſh on the outſide, lively blue within: ſinuſes circular, ſo that when viewed in front

the

the flower appears to have five round openings at the margin of the tube. *Nectary* five roundish membranous ciliated scales, to the points of which the filaments are attached. *Stamens* five, of very short duration, filaments thread-like, anthers linear, pollen verdigrise-green. *Ovary* five-celled; style erect, stigma five-cleft: segments petal-like, ovate, patent, deep blue, hispid underneath. *Capsule* erect, hispid, obsoletely ten-angled, inferior, crowned with the persistent segments of the calyx, above which the capsule rises in a conical form consisting of five lanceolate valves, which separate, when the seed is ripe, down to the calyx. Thus the seed is discharged at the apex of the capsule, and not, as usual in the genus Campanula, by lateral pores. *Seeds*, flat, shining, many.

The different construction of the organs of fructification in this plant, perhaps may be thought sufficient to separate it from the genus CAMPANULA; but as there can be no doubt of its being the same as that figured by COMMELIN, and referred to by LINNÆUS, we leave it as we found it.

It frequently happens that the stamens in this genus are of very transient duration; this is so remarkably the case in this species, that if not examined before or immediately after the opening of the flower, they will not be found; and the under surface of the stigma being at this time loaded with pollen, may very easily be taken for five anthers attached to the stigma. And we were actually deceived by this appearance, in the first specimen we examined, which had but one flower, in which there was no other sign of filament or anther. The flowers vary considerably in size, and under some circumstances are never expanded, but ripe seed will nevertheless be produced.

We were favoured with specimens of this plant from Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Wandsworth-Road, who raised it both last year and the present from seeds imported from the Cape.

Wd Edwards del Pub by J. Curtis 37 Gt Crescent Oct 1.1824 Printed by Richardson

PHILYDRUM LANUGINOSUM. WOOLLY PHILYDRUM.

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 1-flora. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 4-petala irregularis. *Capſula* 3-locularis polyſperma. (*Nom.* Bankſ. a φιλυδρος aquæ amans.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILYDRUM *lanuginoſum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 17.
PHILYDRUM. *Gært. Sem.* 1. *p.* 62. *t.* 16. *f.* 10.
GARCIANA *cochinchinenſis*; foliis equitantibus, ſpica terminali. *Loureiro Flor. Coch. p.* 15. *Id. edit. Willd. p.* 20.

DESCR. *Leaves* ſword-ſhaped, equitant, one or two feet long, ſtriated, acute. *Stalk* woolly, four feet high, branched upwards with a leaf-like ſtem-embracing involucrum at each diviſion. *Flowers* ſeſſile in long ſpikes, each ſupported by an ovate long-acuminate woolly bracte, reflected, when the flower is fully expanded. *Corolla* four-petaled: two petals external, large, ovate, crenulate, bilabiately arranged: two internal, minute, three-toothed. *Filament* one, inſerted into the baſe of the upper petal, thickeſt at the lower end. *Anther* double, yellow. *Ovary* ovate: ſtyle ſhort, oblique; ſtigma globular. *Capſule* covered with the enlarged bracte and decayed corolla, ovate, woolly, three-celled, three-valved: valves contrary to the diſſepiment. *Seeds* many, very minute, oval, crowned with a ſort of cap-like appendix.

This

This is certainly not a plant of much beauty, but will recommend itſelf to the Botaniſt by the very ſingular conſtruction of its flowers. It is truly, as the name imports, a lover of water, and will not thrive at all unleſs the pot containing it is plunged deep in water; but ſo treated and kept in an airy part of the ſtove, it grew to a very great ſize and produced plenty of ripe ſeeds, at Mr. WOODFORD'S at Vauxhall, where our drawing was taken in June laſt.

It is a native of New-Holland, of China, and Cochinchina, and from the latter place ſpecimens were ſent into Europe by LOUREIRO in the year 1774.

Ind Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1864 H Singleton sculp

OPHIOXYLUM SERPENTINUM. THREE-LEAVED OPHIOXYLUM.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-fida infundibuliformis. *Stam.* 5. *Pist.* 1.

MASC. *Cal.* 2-fidus. *Cor.* 5-fida infundibuliformis, ore *nectario* cylindrico. *Stam.* 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OPHIOXYLUM *serpentinum. Sp. Pl.* 1478. *Reich.* 4. 329. *Flor. Zeylan.* 329. *Mat. Med.* 219.
OPHIOXYLUM *trifoliatum. Gært. Sem.* 2. *p.* 129. *t.* 109.
LIGUSTRUM foliis ad singula genicula ternis. *Burm. Zeyl.* 141. *t.* 64.
Clematis indica persicæ foliis, fructu periclymeni. *Bauh. Pin.* 304.
Radix mustelæ. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. *p.* 26. *t.* 16.
Tsjovanna. *Rheed. Malab.* 6. *p.* 87. *t.* 7.

Note. GÆRTNER considers that of *Rumph. t.* 16. as a distinct species.

DESC. *Stalk* shrubby, erect, with ash-coloured bark: branches straight, warty. *Leaves* ternate, lanceolate-ovate, decurrent down the footstalk, quite entire, veined, pale underneath. *Flowers* terminal, aggregate, flesh-coloured. *Peduncles* short, coloured. *Calyx* small, five-cleft, erect, conniving, persistent. *Corolla* tubular: tube very long, red, swoln in the middle: limb white, five-cleft, contort: segments obtuse, cupped:

cupped: faux hairy. *Stamens* five, concealed in the ſwoln part of the tube; filaments very ſhort; anthers acute, erect, yellow. *Ovary* marked with five lines, two-celled: *Ovula* ſolitary. *Style* half the length of the tube. *Stigma* curiouſly urn-ſhaped, or like an egg crowned with a fringed border and having a ſort of fringed curtain round the lower part.

This is the deſcription of the hermaphrodite flower, nor could we find any male flowers in the ſeveral ſpecimens we examined. Fruit we have not ſeen. The whole plant abounds with a milky juice.

RUMPHIUS remarks, that there is a variety with ſcarlet flowers, the root of which is leſs bitter.

The OPHIOXYLUM *ſerpentinum* is ſuppoſed to produce the LIGNUM COLUBRINUM, a medicine formerly of great celebrity in the Eaſt for the cure of the bite of venomous ſerpents and of malignant diſeaſes.

Our drawing was taken from a plant ſent us by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, requires the heat of the bark ſtove, but does not like ſun. In a hot ſun in the open air it becomes flaccid and appears as if dead, but is reſtored to vigour by the cool of the evening. RUMPHIUS has made the ſame obſervation in its native ſoil.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Gt. [illegible]

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA. VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA (*rectius* POLYANDRIA) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* unilocularis polyſperma. *Sem.* obovata in receptaculo favoſo partim immerſa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIONÆA *Muſcipula. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 574. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 63. *Syſt. Vegetab.* 402. *Reich.* 2. 281. *Shaw Miſc. t.* 40. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Ellis Act. Upſ. Nov.* 1. 98. *t.* 8. *Ejuſd. Monog. fig. et deſcrip. Ventenat Hort. Malmaiſon*, 29. *Curtis's Lectures, t.* 1.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* all radical, ſupported on long winged fleſhy and ſtrongly veined footſtalks, the wings widen upwards and terminate a little ſhort of the end of the footſtalk, leaving a ſmall portion of this next the leaf naked: the leaf itſelf conſiſts of two ſemioval lobes jointed at the back ſo as to allow them to fold cloſe together, fleſhy, and when viewed through a lens, glandular; ſometimes but not always of a reddiſh colour on the upper ſurface; the ſides of both lobes but not the ends are furniſhed with a row of cartilaginous ciliæ, which ſtand nearly at right angles with the ſurface of the leaf, and lock into each other when the lobes cloſe. In about the middle of each lobe are three very ſmall ſpines or briſtles. Theſe ſmall ſpines are mentioned and figured by ELLIS, and ſuppoſed by him to aſſiſt in deſtroying the entrapped animal; but that they are the only irritable points, and that any other part of the leaf may be touched with impunity, was diſcovered by our draughtſman, Mr. EDWARDS, ſeveral years ago, when taking a ſketch of the plant flowering at Mr. LIPTRAP'S, Mile-End, and has been ſince repeatedly confirmed. The ſame obſervation was made, without knowing it had been previouſly noticed, by our friend Mr. CHARLES KONIG.

In

In warm weather the lobes are fully expanded, and at this time particularly are highly irritable, and if a fly or other insect light upon them they ſuddenly cloſe together, and the poor animal is entrapped. The ſcape riſes in the centre of the leaves, is round, from ſix inches to a foot and half high, bearing at the top a corymb of flowers on long peduncles, under each of which is an ovate acuminate bracte. *Calyx* perſiſtent, of five lanceolate leaves. *Corolla* five-petaled, white, ſtreaked: petals oblong-obcordate, ſomewhat puckered at the tip, do not fall off but roll up from the point to the baſe and remain. *Stamens* about twenty, never ſo few as ten: filaments not half the length of the petal, inſerted into the edge of the receptacle. *Germen* ſuperior, hemiſpherical: ſtyle erect, ſhorter than the filaments; ſtigma globular, hollowed, hairy. *Capſule* one-celled, flat at the top. *Seeds* black, ſhining, obovate, very acute at the lower end, half buried in the cavities of the honeycombed receptacle.

Great numbers of this very ſingular plant have been cultivated both this and the laſt year by Mr. SALISBURY, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken. Many of theſe have flowered and produced ripe ſeeds in an airy ſtove. They ſhould be planted in bog earth mixed with white ſand, and the pot kept in a pan of water.

The plant may be kept very well in a window of a room that has a warm aſpect if covered with a glaſs cylinder open at top, and has been known to flouriſh better with this treatment than when nurſed in a ſtove.

Introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in 1768.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp

STAPELIA VERRUCOSA. WARTY-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *verrucoſa;* ramis pluribus ſuberectis, dentibus ramorum acutis decuſſatis, corolla plana verrucoſa, medio parum elevata in pentagonum, genitalia ambiens, ſcabrum. *Maſſon Stap. p.* 11. *n.* 8. *t.* 8.

STAPELIA *verrucoſa. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1291.

DESC. *Branches* aſſurgent; teeth diſtant, horizontal. *Pedunckles* near the baſe of the branch, ſometimes from the fork of the diviſion either ſolitary or two together; ſometimes longer than the flower, at others ſhorter. *Corolla* ſubcampanulate, five-cleft halfway: laciniæ acute, revolute at the point, yellow, ſpotted with dark purple: bottom concave: margin ſlightly raiſed into an obtuſely pentagonal ring; organs of fructification raiſed on a ſhort thick ſpotted column; under ſtar erect, laciniæ emarginate; upper ſtar five yellow oval bodies.

This ſpecies of Stapelia does not exactly correſpond with the *verrucoſa* of MASSON, but ſo nearly agrees in the moſt material points that we do not heſitate in conſidering it as the ſame. The colour in the branches is accidental and appears to be owing to keeping the plant very dry.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLY and BRAME's, Old Brompton, the deſcription from a plant ſent us by JOSEPH WALKER, Eſq. who has a very copious collection of Stapelias, among other rare plants, in his extenſive collection at Stockwell.

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757	Aloe, soft-spined.
756	—— spider-footed-leaved.
765	—— spotted.
743	Androsace, hairy.
773	Asphodel, yellow, or Kingspear.
782	Campanula, Cape.
755	Creeper, West-Coast.
762	Dahlia, scarlet-flowered.
777	Epidendrum, spread-eagle.
751	Ferraria, green variegated.
785	Fly-trap, Venus's.
754	Galax, Carolina.
774	Garlick, hairy-leaved.
747	Helonias, spear-leaved.
748	——————— grass-leaved.
781	Honeysuckle, great trumpet.
742	Indigo, angular-stalked.
752	Ipomæa, prickly.
775	Knoultonia, blistering.
766	Lachenalia, one-leaved.
745	——————— purple-blue.
769	Lagunæa, Norfolk-Island.
741	Lobelia, slender-stemmed.
767	Melanthium, yellow.
771	Moræa, branching.
750	——— dwarf.
759	——— short-spathed.
772	——— yellow trident-petaled.
784	Ophioxylum, three-leaved. [wort.
768	Othonna pinnated, or African rag-
761	Pelargonium, fleshy-leaved, or Crane's-bill.
760	Persoonia, linear-leaved.
783	Philydrum, woolly. [phora.
753	Podalyria, two-flowered, or so-
770	Protea, artichoke-flowered.
780	Side-saddle-flower, yellow.
779	Sparaxis, streaked-flowered.
749	Squil, corymbose.
746	——— two-leaved.
786	Stapelia, warty-flowered.
740	Tagetes, sweet-scented, or Chili Marigold.
744	Tritoma, glaucous-leaved.
764	——— lesser.
758	——— serrulate-leaved.
778	Winter-green, umbelled.
763	Xeranthemum, straw-coloured.
776	——————— brown-tipped.

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